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Jingoists Blunder—the World Wants Peace

Pessimism of "Spokesmen" Who Predict War Ignores Wish of 90 Per Cent. of Nations' Populations, Says Paris Editor

By Laurence Hills

Editor of *The New York Herald* (Paris)

I AM not one of those in Europe who believe that a European war is imminent. My opinion is quite to the contrary. Political leaders and "spokesmen" in foreign offices must not be taken too seriously. It is the temper of the mass mind of the people of Europe that counts. It is not for war, as I have observed it, and I think this applies to Germany and the "revisionist" countries as well as to France and her allies.

Laurence Hills

President Roosevelt is quite right, in my judgment, in saying that at least 90 per cent. of the world's population are to-day content with the territorial limits of their respective countries, and that the threat to world peace "lies in the fear and perhaps even the possibility that the other 10 per cent. of the people of the world may go along with a leadership which seeks territorial expansion at the expense of neighbors."

I would go further and say that not until the horrors of the last conflicts are completely effaced from the memories of those who experienced them will the 90 per cent. allow the 10 per cent. and their leaders to take them into war for any reason short of sheer self-defense before their own firesides. This horror of war still exists and will continue for a decade or more.

One of the shortcomings of parliamentary government as it is functioning to-day in Europe is that it is not representative of public opinion as one might expect. If one takes the utterances of some of the leaders in their assemblies, one is struck often by the lack of harmony between them and the state of mind of the people one daily meets. One reason for this is that in these changing times the terms of representatives in their popular assemblies are too long, and this is true in France and to a certain extent in Great Britain.

Leaders that are produced in these assemblies can be often quite out of step with the temper of the people. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in a notable address in Europe said that legislators were to-day ten years behind their people, and I think he was right. The conduct of foreign relations in some of the European countries bears evidence of this.

Americans Misled

"Spokesmen" of foreign offices still belong to the old order of things, and are as misrepresentative of the mass mind as are the officials they serve and many of their deputies themselves.

The impression one gets often from talking to these individuals is of a "stiffness" that in reality does not exist in popular sentiment. I think it is this which so often misleads many American visitors and newspaper men.

Among the 90 per cent. of people scattered in the shops, on the farms, in offices, in the European countries, there is not only no war talk but declamation against anybody that would try to lead them into war. I believe this is true in Germany and true of 90 per cent. of even the Nazi marchers, who will tell you they did not join for war purposes but to restore order and discipline to their country. A parallel is found in Mussolini's "black shirts."

In the last year, during which returning travelers here have spread reports of Europe being on the verge of war, it is significant that no European leader of foremost rank has made any such predictions publicly. The assumption to be drawn is that knowing the state of mind of their people, the unfavorable reaction such statements would brook in any country in Europe, they think it best to keep quiet. If they are endowed with any intelligence at all, they know that such statements are no longer popular, and that with wars now fought by the entire populace, the day is past when diplomats or political leaders can for their own purposes and through their own misjudgments lead these populations into another holocaust. Wise leaders know this only too well. Only last summer I was talking with the present Premier of Hungary, one of the nations with considerable justification against the peace settlement.

"The man who to-day talks of war at all should be crucified," he said, with a sincerity that could not be doubted. He was one of the leaders who knows to-day how even his own people, the Hungarians, feel

(Continued on page 36)

HERESY

—The Detroit *News*

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Peaceful Revolution in a Presidential Message

The President's Annual Message to Congress Calling for a Permanent New Deal, Was Followed by a Budget Message Forecasting a Total Recovery Cost of $10,000,000,000

THE New Deal is here to stay. So President Roosevelt told the members of the Seventy-third Congress, reviving the Wilsonian custom of reading to them in person the Presidential message at the opening of the regular session, and at the same time starting a new custom by having the address broadcast by radio to a listening nation.

The message, brief, couched in general terms, was accepted both in Washington and by the press as a definite move to the "left," that is, toward a progressive, liberal, radical, more Socialistic political philosophy. At the same time it should be noted that a few interpreters take the opposite view, being impressed by the President's declaration that the NRA was to continue with government supervision, not dictation.

Acme

"IT IS OUR TASK TO GO FORWARD"

The President as he delivered his message to the Seventy-third Congress. Behind the Chief Executive, on the dais, are Vice-President Garner, left, and Speaker Rainey

The message was received enthusiastically by Democrats and progressive Republicans in Washington, while regular Republicans found in it little to which they could object. The President's political philosophy was stated in rather abstract terms, and the progress of his recovery program was briefly outlined without recourse to figures. It was expected that a message of this type—so much resembling those Rooseveltian "fireside chats" over the radio—would be followed by specific messages calling for specific legislation and making practical suggestions.

And indeed, the practical dollars-and-cents side of the recovery program was made evident the very next day in the President's budget message. "Brutally frank," some one called it. The President made no attempt to minimize the tremendous cost of his program. He made no attempt to gloss over prospective deficits. In fact, he made things look their worst. He informed Congress that before the end of the fiscal year, ending June 30 next, the Government intends to spend $10,569,000,000, with funds coming in amounting to a little more than $3,000,000,000, thus establishing a deficit of no less than $7,309,000,000 for the fiscal year. The Government intends to borrow $10,000,000,000 in the next six months, $6,000,000,000 of it new money and $4,000,000,000 to retire maturing obligations. The deficit for the next fiscal year is estimated at around $2,000,000,000, but the President hopes that by the fiscal year 1936 the Government will be able to meet its expenditures, including those for recovery and relief, with the regular revenues, and believes that from then on we can continue to reduce the national debt each year.

A deficit amounting to over $9,000,000,000 for two fiscal years combined is a large amount, but the President insists that "the immeasurable benefits" from the recovery program "justify the cost."

After presenting these staggering figures the President stated that emergency expenditures have now been placed under the control of the Budget Bureau headed by Mr. Lewis Douglas, and of Controller-General McCarl. He then made the emphatic declaration that "powerful forces for recovery exist," that by "laying a foundation of confidence in the present and faith in the future" the upturn will become cumulative. "The corner-stone of this foundation is the good credit of the Government." President Roosevelt believes that if we go ahead on our present course "we can confidently look forward to cumulative beneficial forces represented by increased volume of business, more general profit, greater employment, a diminution of relief expenditures, large governmental receipts and repayments, and greater human happiness."

Figures From the Budget Message

(As condensed by the United Press)

	Year ended June 30, 1933 (actual)	*Year ending June 30, 1934 (estimated)*	*Year ending June 30, 1935 (estimated)*
Expenditures.	$5,142,953,627	$10,569,006,967	$5,960,798,700
Income	2,079,696,742	3,259,938,756	3,974,665,479
Deficit	3,063,256,884	7,309,068,211	1,986,133,221
Public debt..	22,538,672,560	29,847,000,000	31,834,000,000

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1933 are divided as $3,865,915,458 general and $1,277,038,168 emergency; fiscal year 1934, $3,045,520,267 general and $7,523,486,700 emergency; 1935, $3,960,798,700 general and $2,000,000,000 emergency.

Among Democratic leaders there was a feeling that the President had underestimated tax receipts—particularly from liquor taxes—and that recovery expenditures would be diminished more rapidly than the President indicated. Republicans, on the other hand, felt that in the budget they might find an issue which they could not find in the annual message, and that it might form the basis of next fall's campaign, with an appeal to the taxpayers, and a demand for greater economies.

Turning again to the annual message, we find that on the whole, it seems to have struck a popular note, to judge from the tenor of most editorial comment. Characteristic excerpts from representative newspapers all over the country follow, giving an idea of the nation's reaction to this notable Presidential utterance.

The North and East

Manchester (N.H.) Union (Rep.). "Mr. Roosevelt regards the mandate given him as one involving the complete reconstruction of our social and economic order."

Lewiston (Me.) Sun (Ind.). "Those bad bankers the President speaks of—did they betray their duties as trustees one little bit more than the President betrayed his responsibility to the United States when he repudiated the gold dollar?"

Boston Transcript (Rep.). "A reassuring message."

Boston Post (Dem.). "There is to be no halt along the road to the New Deal."

Springfield Republican (Ind.). "This is the philosophy of liberalism and reform, not the credo or the spirit of radicalism. Here is a powerful politician in a close entente with the public mind, not a black-shirted or brown-shirted dictator."

Providence News-Tribune (Dem.). "A calming, restraining and yet progressive spirit which should save the country from the wild experimentalists on the one hand, and the gloomy reactionaries on the other."

New York Journal of Commerce. "President Roosevelt's message embodies a 'move to the left' in his economic program."

New York Herald Tribune (Rep.). "A speech of good omen—the President's latest words are clearly sound on the right side."

New York World-Telegram

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(Ind.). "There is to be not less but more of the New Deal."

Washington Post (Ind.). "There can be no disagreement on the need for cooperative planning."

Buffalo Times (Ind.). "He voices the people's own distrust of the old system."

Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.). "Unprecedented is the President's courage in putting the 'malefactors of great wealth' in the same van with the little crooks; in talking about the tax evaders and profiteers of finance in almost the same breath with bandits and kidnapers."

Philadephia Inquirer (Rep.). "The message breathes the air of confidence."

Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening (Dem.). "The Executive hits from the shoulder those violators of law as well as those who seek to profit through loopholes in the law, who have been taking advantage of or preying upon the public."

The South

Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette (Dem.). "His Administration is to deal with old questions in a new way, the goal being as near an approach as possible to a constitutional redistribution of wealth."

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Dem.). "The President's words point to the permanent abandonment of 'laissez-faire' as the ruling concept of the American economy and to the adoption of the doctrine that Government and business are henceforward joined in an indissoluble union, the Government seated at the head of the table to insure that no member of the economic household be surfeited and no member underfed."

Raleigh News and Ovserver (Dem.). "He showed himself boldly as the leader of a revolution."

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.). "Reassuring is the declaration that 'we shall seek to move as rapidly as possible from direct relief to publicly supported work and from that to the rapid restoration of private employment.'"

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.). "An historic reminder that the New Deal offers a hope for the American people that seemed impossible of attainment a year ago."

Atlanta Journal (Dem.). "A loyal country will continue to follow as he fights its battles."

New Orleans Times-Picayune (Dem). "Will strengthen public confidence in his leadership."

Birmingham Age - Herald (Dem.). "President Roosevelt now envisages a larger goal of national reconstruction, a new and stately mansion for America's soul."

Houston Post (Dem.). "He disarms those who contend he aspires to dictatorship."

The Central West

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.). "If there was especial comfort in the message for either side, it seems to us that it goes largely to the conservatives."

Columbus Ohio State Journal (Rep.). "The President hopes to make a permanent connection between government and business, but one not so arbitrary as perhaps many of his advisers would wish, nor as direct as it has been during the last few months of emergency."

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.). "The nation echoes its approval of the President's declaration that there can be no backward step to the dog-eat-dog era of American industry."

Detroit News (Ind.). "Shall Congress and the people go forward with the President or attempt to turn back? *The News* takes the onward course."

Detroit Free Press (Ind.). "President Roosevelt spoke quite fully regarding the main aims of his Administration; few people will be found to quarrel with him."

Indianapolis News (Ind.). "The philosophy of a strong man moved by great sympathy for the people."

Minneapolis Tribune (Ind.). "Reform and experiment have their place but the danger that reform and experiment will not only slow down recovery but actually undermine the confidence essential to it must all times be reckoned with."

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.). "If any one now wishes to ask whether the people voted for a revolution in November, 1932, they have the President's answer that he so interpreted it."

Chicago Daily News (Ind.). "An interesting array of good intentions conceived on a vast scale."

Des Moines Register (Ind.). "The general tone and drift of the message tend again to place Roosevelt with the moderate liberals."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.). "The New Deal is a new order."

Emporia Gazette (Rep.). "If ever a servant deserved commendation of his masters, the American people, through their Congress, should give it to Franklin Roosevelt: 'Well done thou good and faithful.'"

Far West and Pacific Coast

Helena Independent (Dem.). "A practical plan for the actual realization of the long-sought brotherhood of man."

Denver Post (Ind.). "The Federal Government's usurpation of a partnership in all private business is to continue."

Salt Lake City Deseret News (Ind.). "President Roosevelt gives one the feeling that he has chafed under the smug injustices of the present arrangement."

Portland Oregonian (Rep.). "There will be disappointment that he did not see fit to clarify his monetary policy."

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.). "He leans to that faction in his Administration which would make recovery secondary to a permanent rebuilding of America."

From the President's Message to Congress

Lines have been rightly drawn between those to whom recovery means a return to old methods—and the number of these people is small—and those for whom recovery means a reform of many old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking, and therefore of many of our social and economic arrangements. It is our task to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward. To consolidate what we are doing, to make our economic and social structure capable of dealing with modern life is the joint task of the legislative, the judicial and the executive branches of the national government.

We have brought the component parts of each industry together around a common table, just as we have brought problems affecting labor to a common meeting ground. Tho the machinery, hurriedly devised, may need readjustment from time to time, nevertheless I think you will agree with me that we have created a permanent feature of our modernized industrial structures, and that it will continue under the supervision but not arbitrary dictation of government itself.

We have been shocked by many notorious examples of injuries done our citizens by persons or groups who have been living off their neighbors by the use of methods either unethical or criminal.

In the first category . . . I am speaking of those individuals who have evaded the spirit and purpose of our tax laws, of those high officials of banks and corporations who have grown rich at the expense of their stockholders or the public, of those reckless speculators with their own or other people's money whose operations have injured the values of the farmers' crops and the savings of the poor. In the other category, crimes of organized banditry, cold-blooded shooting, lynching and kidnaping have threatened our security. These violations of ethics and these violations of law call on the strong arm of government for their immediate suppression.

We shall, in the process of recovery, seek to move as rapidly as possible from direct relief to publicly supported work, and from that to the rapid restoration of private employment.

We are building a strong and permanent tie between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The letter of the Constitution wisely declared a separation, but the impulse of common purpose declares a union. In this spirit we join once more in serving the American people.

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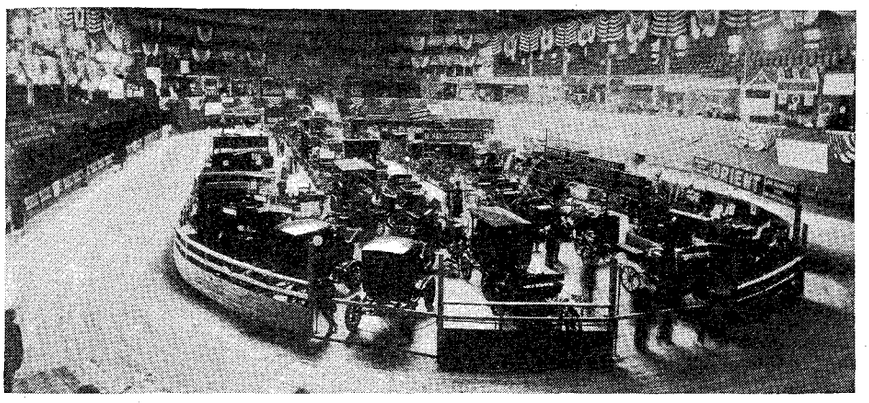
Automotive Industry Enters New Era

With Many Innovations in Designs, and Encouraging Reports on Sales and Production, the National Automobile Show Ushers in a Period of Unusual Optimism

By Wayne W. Parrish

AMERICA'S billion-dollar automobile industry gave its "coming-out" party for its 1934 models this week. The splendor and fanfare which greeted this year's débutante class was reminiscent of the days before automobile production took a tailspin along with other business. Bolstered by encouraging data on sales, trends, factory output and other significant guide-posts, the industry has opened the new year with unusual optimism. The headaches that accompanied the disastrous year of 1932—the low mark in production since 1918—are disappearing as reports have poured in from the forty-eight States.



The first Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden in November, 1900, had a wooden track upon which it was demonstrated for spectators that automobiles would really run

For several months the air has been thick with talk about the 1934 models. Like football and baseball, the annual January automobile party is a seasonal sport which provides millions of Americans with street-corner conversation. The National Automobile Show—which opened in New York on January 6—is a Big League event, a social phenomenon curiously and peculiarly American. For sheer interest and display it is a Broadway theater opening, a title boxing match, a pennant baseball game, a Presidential inauguration, and the first day of Congress all thrown into one. It would be unfair to attribute all of this excitement to skilled press agentry on the part of the automobile industry; Americans are genuinely and irrevocably known as motor-car addicts.

After months of secrecy, rumors and speculation, the industry has revealed its annual innovations. Years ago it established the tradition of offering something new and startling each January. Whether the improvements announced for the 1934 models are important or not, one thing is certain: the new stream-lining designs will provide discussion for many months to come. If one's eyes are to be believed in the dazzling interior of New York's Grand Central Palace (twenty-six freight-car loads of decorative material and a million watts of light are used to bewilder John Citizen's visual senses), the automotive industry is beginning a new era in motor-car building. Designs of many models are changed radically, involving not only a superficial transformation in appearance, but a new type of construction.

Thus, this season's winter sport of chinning about the new models has its rewards. Already there is a great deal of buzzing about the merits and faults of the radically altered designs. It is clear that the air-plane has provided the motif. The automotive industry, apparently, has decided to join forces with the air-plane, the zeppelin, the sleek ocean liners, and the new high-speed railway trains in trying to outdo each other with ultra-modern stream-lining. There may be some doubt, according to skeptics, as to the actual benefits derived from stream-lining on cars that do not ordinarily go above sixty miles an hour, but the new designs do place the industry in the fore-front of what is generally known as progress. If the millions of American car owners take to stream-lining as the automotive engineers expect them to, the 1935 models will probably be still further revolutionized.

From whatever angle considered, the 1934 stream-lined motor-car is as different in appearance from the car of two years ago as that car was from a 1905 model. The next stage in stream-lining, reports have it, is to place the motor in the rear of the body, resulting in a complete redistribution of weight.

The First Show

But the new design is not the only 1934 change. The driver of a new model will ride in much greater comfort than ever before. His car will be far easier to operate, he will have more seating room, better vision, better ventilation, better lighting system, more power in his engine, and will pay out slightly less for fuel per mile. Among the numerous improvements, one of the outstanding ones is independent front-wheel suspension, making for safety and riding comfort. Details of the 1934 improvements are related in an article in another part of the magazine.

In a measure it is fitting that 1934 should mark the beginning of a new period of motor-car designing. Altho any anniversary date of the industry's inception must be more or less arbitrary, it was just thirty-five years ago that the industry really got under way. On that date, 1899, there were 3,200 automobiles registered in the United States; the industry had gotten such a whole-hearted beginning that the following year, 1900, the first automobile show was held in Madison Square Garden. It was the sensation of the day.

Every year since then the industry has shown off the new models with a big festival in New York, and in recent years the show has been held in Grand Central Palace. Similar shows are held in the following weeks in the large cities of the country. This annual début arouses such an astonishing degree of interest that even tho the industry is strictly commercial, tens of thousands of persons gladly pay the seventy-five-cent admission tax in order to get a glimpse of the latest products. Twenty-seven makes of cars were entered in this year's show—every available show space was taken—which is held under the sponsorship of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Henry Ford, who has remained on the outside of this body, presented his 1934 models to the public at a separate exposition in December, and attracted record crowds.

While prices of cars are slightly higher this year, except in a few instances, the American motorist has a few bright spots in his new year. For one thing, the Federal gasoline tax has come down from 1½ cents to 1 cent as a result of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. This is no small item. In 1932 each automobile owner paid $44.24 in special Federal and State motor taxes, or $4.50 more than in 1931. According to the American Automobile Association, the total 1932 motor-tax bill went to the high level of $1,052,625,078, despite the reduction of the number of vehicles in operation by one million and a half.

But this was not all, for these car owners paid still higher taxes in 1933. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reported a few days ago that the total bill for 1933 was $1,175,000,000, an average of $56 for every vehicle registered. Thus, the

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half-cent reduction in the Federal gasoline tax will be more than welcomed by motorists. Another pleasant sign is that fourteen States have lowered their registration fees for 1934. It is estimated that special motor taxes will probably exceed all rural-highway expenditures in 1933, an indication of the amount car owners contribute to the tax coffers.

There will be many more surfaced roads to travel on this year. Highway construction has been spurred by the allocation of Federal relief funds. The Recovery Act was approved June 17, 1933, and in six months more than five hundred projects were completed and over half the available $400,000,000 is under contract. More than 125,000 men are directly employed through Public Works funds on highways.

Production Increases

The industry itself is faring considerably better than it did during the nose-dive in 1932. The figures alone tell the story graphically. The all-time high mark was reached in 1929 with a production of passenger cars amounting to 4,794,898. In 1932 the figure was down to 1,186,209. But last year production rose to 1,685,000 cars and the industry is optimistic about a further rise in 1934.

Thirty-five years have wrought a great change in motor transportation, but for every change within the industry has come an accompanying social change for the country at large. To relate the history of the automobile since the turn of the century is to relate in large measure a history of the country.

Consider a few epoch-making transmutations of thirty-five years. The isolation of the farmer is no more. His whole social and economic life can be entwined with the city at will. Primary education has been transformed in that it has aided the consolidation of small schools. No longer are millions dependent for medical care on the plodding horse. The millions in the stuffy cities are placed within easy reach of the open countrysides. Transportation of food products to the cities has been revolutionized, while the motor-truck has joined together industrial centers and areas not connected by the railroad. Thousands of miles of smooth highways provide vacation routes for vast numbers every year, while most Americans take "daily vacations" in their own cars. The automobile has welded together the social life of an entire country as it was never conceived of a half-century ago.

These historic changes have come swiftly. It was only in 1875 that Gottlieb Daimler, a German, patented his crude horseless carriage propelled by an internal combustion engine. In 1895, twenty years later, there were only four automobiles registered in the United States. Even in 1900, the total production of cars in this country was only 4,192. In 1933 there were 23,720,000 vehicles registered, or 72 per cent. of the world total of 32,820,000.

Last year, 1933, the industry produced motor-vehicles, accessories, service equipment and replacement of parts and tires with a wholesale value of approximately $1,655,928,000. Because of the enormity of the industry and its key position in any industrial outlook, signs of recovery within it are eagerly watched. Until 1930, when it began to be seriously affected by the depression, the industry had seen a steady growth from its rambling and meager beginnings late in the 'nineties.

Foreign Sales Larger

According to figures just compiled for 1933 by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, there are 4,000,000 passenger cars and 830,000 motor trucks on farms in the United States. There are an estimated 920,000 miles of surfaced highways and 3,040,000 total miles of highways in the country, and last year $1,550,000,000 was expended on highways and streets. The gasoline consumption by motor-vehicles, estimated at the retail value, including taxes, came to the imposing total of $2,227,000,000.

To continue with statistics, the Chamber of Commerce reports that there are 36,500 car and truck dealers, 98,161 garages and service stations, 60,865 supply stores, 103,161 retail outlets, and 317,000 gasoline stations.

A further encouraging note in the automobile outlook is that not only did the 1933 production of vehicles rise 42 per cent. above the 1932 figure, but foreign sales of American cars increased 29 per cent. in the same period. In all, 233,000 vehicles were sold outside the United States, including the output of U.S.-owned Canadian plants.

Automobile's Relation to Other Business—1933

Automotive industry is the largest purchaser of gasoline, rubber, alloy steel, and malleable iron, mohair, upholstery leather, lubricating oil, plate glass, nickel and lead.

Number of carloads of automotive freight shipped over railroads in 1933	2,621,000
Rubber used by automotive industry	80%
Plate glass used by automotive industry	38%
Steel and iron used by automotive industry	15%
Lumber, hardware, used by automotive industry	14%
Copper used by automotive industry	11%
Lead used by automotive industry	10%
Aluminum used by automotive industry	25%
Nickel used by automotive industry	28%
Gasoline consumed by automotive industry	85%
Gasoline used by motor-vehicles (bbls. of 42 gal.)	320,000,000
Lubricants used by motor vehicles (bbls. of 42 gal.)	9,500,000
Crude rubber used by motor industry (lbs.)	716,800,000
Cotton fabric used in tires (lbs.)	185,000,000

1933 in Aviation

More than 550,000 passengers, 7,400,000 pounds of mail and 1,650,000 pounds of express transported over commercial routes.

Thirty-six air-planes carried 122 persons across the Atlantic during the year.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh completed a 29,000 mile survey flight.

The first of the fleet of four-engined flying boats for transatlantic service is almost ready for testing.

Francesco Agello, of Italy, rode his sea-plane to a new mark of 423.822 miles an hour.

Two Frenchmen, Rossi and Codos, sped 5,657 miles from New York to Rayak, Syria, for a non-stop record.

Gustave Lemoine, a Frenchman, raised the world's altitude record for air-planes to 44,819 feet.

Wiley Post made a solo flight around the world in less than eight days.

The Italian air squadron of planes flew from Italy to America and return.

Lynching's Ominous Growth

An increase of 180 per cent. in the number of lynchings in 1933 over 1932 in the United States was made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week. The compilation was reported by Walter White, Secretary of the Association, and reveals that there were twenty-eight lynchings in 1933 as compared with ten in the previous year. The report also calls attention to the "surprizingly large number of instances of apparent collusion between law officers and mobs."

Of the double lynching at San José, California, on November 26, of Thomas H. Thurmond and John Holmes, both white, the report said:

"In this instance, and for the first time in recent American history, the Governor of an American State actually condoned a lynching, and promised to pardon any lynchers convicted of the crime."

In this "apparent collusion between law officers and mobs," the Association saw "an ominous tendency likely to grow to threatening proportions unless curbed by drastic legislative action."

The report showed that Alabama had five lynchings in 1933; Georgia and Louisiana, four each; South Carolina and Tennessee, three each; California and Mississippi, two each; Florida, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas, one each.

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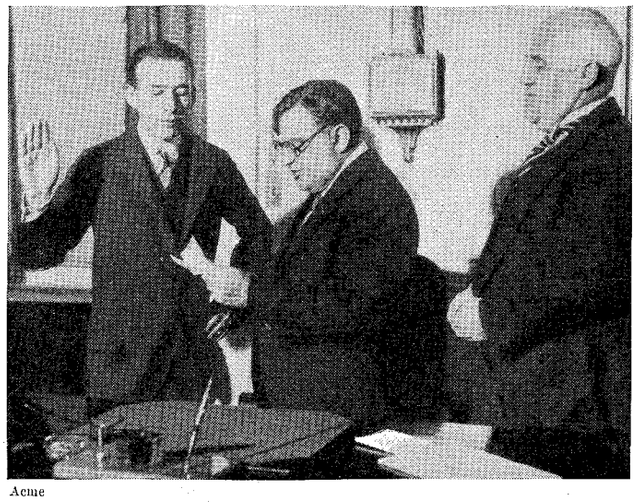
Joy Bells Ring in New York's New Deal

THE crowds that cheered Fiorello LaGuardia at his first, businesslike, early-morning arrival to tackle his daily job as their Chief Magistrate gave little or no thought to the tremendous fight ahead of him.

Their spirit was much the same as that of the earlier crowds who celebrated the midnight arrival of the New Year with the greatest outpouring of rejoicing, hoping, believing, aspiring, neighborly humanity that Broadway had seen on a New Year's Eve or any other occasion for fifteen years.

Both times it was felt, and said, by thoughtful observers who sensed the popular gladness, that there was something new and magical in the air like the turning of a tide, a quickening of confidence and energy, a new pulsing of the life stream. In fact, a new deal. Two new deals, one in the nation and one in New York. Roosevelt, LaGuardia, names of bright promise to be linked amid the horns and bells and rattles of 300,000 people packed in and about Times Square, peacefully flowing over police barriers and paralyzing traffic to yell a jolly welcome to 1934.



Acme

Mayor LaGuardia swears in Prof. A. A. Berle, Jr., of his "Brain Trust," to the Office of City Chamberlain, while Ex-Mayor O'Brien looks on in non-committal benignity

Roosevelt and LaGuardia—those names continued to be linked in a variety of ways during the days which followed, when New York witnessed the opening stages of its new deal and saw Mayor LaGuardia plunge into his first great fight for State legislation which would give him power to balance the budget by lopping off waste and extravagance.

Again the parallel with Roosevelt, who had obtained sundry similar powers from Congress. And now even the innocent bystander with a tin horn began to see that fighting was of the essence of a new deal, whether in the nation or in New York, for there was always an intrenched remnant of an Old Guard, to be fought to a finish before anything could be done.

A Fighting Mayor

Meanwhile the whole nation had sampled the new Mayor's personality by means of a New Year radio hook-up. Others had welcomed him with speeches, some on the spot and some on the air from distant cities. Some of these were expert fighters for clean, practical government. They spoke of the battle ahead for their comrade, LaGuardia. City Manager Clarence Dykstra spoke from Cincinnati; former Governor Philip LaFollette of Wisconsin spoke from Chicago. Then there were Paul Betters, secretary of the American Conference of Mayors, Dr. John H. Finley, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

In response to these greetings, Mayor LaGuardia proved to the listening nation that he had a surprizing combination of qualities for a fighting man—tact, for instance, modesty, a friendly grace and an earnestness that left room for wit and humor. The most vigorous moment of his little address was that in which he pledged his "complete, whole-hearted and individual loyalty and support, and that of my administration," to President Roosevelt, to whose name he added that of Governor Lehman.

These nuggets of his address are given by the New York *Times:*

"The Golden Rule of this administration is: Do after election as you said you would do before election.

"Our city, any city in the country, does not belong to any individual or set of individuals. It belongs to all the people. New York City was restored to the people this morning at one minute after midnight. It is my duty from now on to guard and protect and guide the complete, peaceful and undisturbed enjoyment of that possession."

As an expression of his own intention in his high office and that of his appointees, the Mayor said that he could find nothing "more expressive of our duty, our determination and our stedfastness" than the oath of fealty rendered of old by the young men of Athens, and with moving sincerity he recited it thus:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for our ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect in those above us who are prone to annul them and set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less but far greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Laying Down the Law

By way of contrast, hear him laying down the law to a police audience after swearing in Gen. John F. O'Ryan as Commissioner:

"I have been told that Fulton Street is considered the dead-line for crooks. That dead-line is now removed. It is replaced by the Hudson River on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, the Westchester County line on the north and the Nassau County boundary line on the east."

Speaking of the political influence which had protected organized crooks and racketeers, he barked:

"We are removing that protection. There will be no interference in the regular performance of police duty anywhere, any place, any time. You have at least four years now in which to do your duty. If you believe that there is any power that can save you if you fail, speak up now—or get out."

And the head of the detective division was heard to whisper:

"If that's lived up to we'll be able to cut down rackets by 50 per cent. right away."

One sees the sturdy little Mayor making himself completely at home in the City Hall, forging straight ahead, sharp-eyed and sharp-tongued, a demon for work, a terror to grafters, but always ready for a frolic in off hours.

One sees him getting chummy with the City Hall reporters, as he did with the Washington correspondents. There's an easy give and take between him and those sharpshooters of current history, who have no illusions and no ax to grind, who observe all and ask for nothing but a mite of news when it's hot and ready, and who do admire a square fighter with no backstairs secrets to hide.

He was reminded, according to *The Herald Tribune*, that Alderman Timothy J. Sullivan, in expounding the view of the Tammany majority in the Board of Aldermen, had said that the majority would formulate the constructive program and that it would be the function of the minority to criticize.

"That's all right if he gets it straight as to who is the majority," Mr. LaGuardia commented. "Whether he knows it or not, I am the majority."

And everybody thought he had improved on the famous wisecrack of Louis XIV.

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Morgenthau Succeeds Woodin As Treasury Head

With the Latter's Resignation Because of Ill Health, Another Close Associate of the President Is Appointed to the Secretaryship; Called a "Conservative"

"THE United States Treasury has entered the new year with a set-up inspiring more confidence than at any time since President Roosevelt took office."

So said Mark Sullivan in one of his Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald Tribune*, commenting upon the appointment of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Secretary of the Treasury to succeed William H. Woodin, whose resignation because of ill health made the first break in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Mr. Morgenthau "is regarded as having a clear and exact mind," Mr. Sullivan added, "as possessing high administrative ability and as being conservative.

"True, the word 'conservative' has come to have an elastic meaning. Nervous outsiders who are described by that word in its older sense have come to take comfort from finding persons in the Administration who believe in the right of private property and the right to make profits. Adequately informed judgment regards Mr. Morgenthau as conservative in a sense which, relative to the times, connotes many sound principles of finance and government, even tho Mr. Morgenthau is also a supporter of some startling innovations. . . .

"The comfort felt about the new Secretary arises in part from the fact that he presumably now will have a permanent set-up of personnel and policy. This will be the ending of ten months during which the Treasury, while passing through one of the most difficult periods of its history, was administered in a manner marked by disturbing changes."

First, it will be recalled, Senator Glass, fiery little Virginian, "father of the Federal Reserve Act," refused to accept the Treasury post. Then Mr. Woodin, musician-business man, was appointed. Altho intensely loyal to the President, he was known to disagree with many of the Administration's monetary policies, according to the Washington correspondents.

Morgenthau's Record

When Mr. Woodin went on an indefinite leave of absence on November 14, Dean Acheson, a "hard money" man, was relieved as Under-Secretary of the Treasury to make way for Mr. Morgenthau, who had made a good record as head of the Farm Credit Administration. It was no surprize when it was announced that Mr. Woodin had repeated his request for definite retirement on December 13 and that the President had accepted as of January 1.

Since he was one of the first Roosevelt-for-President men, "the Capital does not wonder that Woodin held on so long nor that Roosevelt was reluctant to supplant him despite a rising clamor for his political head," said the United Press in a copy-

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

righted article. "Illness finally forced the issue.

"The gentle little man—he was 'Wee Willie' from the moment he capered smiling into town—encountered difficulties. Within forty-eight hours of the oath-taking ceremony the President proclaimed the bank holiday. Always important, the Treasury became of first rank, save only the White House itself. Woodin was neither financier nor banker, nor claimed to be.

" 'I am a salesman,' he told newspapermen last spring when the going was hard and resignation rumors were flying. A glance at the record of his American Car & Foundry Company will demonstrate that Woodin's estimate of his own gifts was a good one. It is said of Woodin that he could sell bridges—or mountain chains.

"Woodin's Cabinet start was somewhat inauspicious. Confirmation was almost held up on the complaint of Senator Couzens (Rep., Mich.) that Woodin was a House-of-Morgan man. Democrats denied it.

"In May real trouble came. Woodin was shown to have been favored on four of the six J. P. Morgan & Company bargain stock lists revealed by Senate stock-market investigators."

But the President refused to consider his resignation and he remained in office until a throat ailment finally forced him to take a leave of absence and go to Arizona.

Close Associate of President

Mr. Morgenthau, the new Secretary, has been closely associated with Mr. Roosevelt since the latter's first campaign for Governor of New York State in 1928 when, according to the New York *Times*, "he served as advance agent for Mr. Roosevelt's stumping tour.

"As Conservation Commissioner in New York from 1931 to 1933, he made notable contributions to Mr. Roosevelt's Administration as Governor. He worked out plans for reforestation which have been adapted and adopted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"He became one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers on agricultural matters and problems connected with conservation.

"The new Treasury Secretary is the son of President Wilson's Ambassador to Turkey. He went to Cornell to study architecture because his father owned a great deal of real estate in New York City. He became more interested in agriculture.

"His health failed him before his graduation and he went to a ranch in Texas to recuperate. Upon his return to New York, he bought a 1,400-acre farm in Dutchess County, which he now operates at a profit.

"During the World War Mr. Morgenthau served in the navy as a lieutenant, junior grade. He is married and has three children."

Woodin's Loyalty

"One can not forget the real loyalty which Woodin, an avowed conservative, gave to Roosevelt, the liberal," said the Philadelphia *Record*.

"Unlike the treacherous Tories, who sought to run the Treasury for Wall Street during the summer and early fall, Woodin never permitted his personal views to lead him into sabotage of his chief's policies. Even tho he disagreed with certain of those policies, he stood firm and true.

"Elevation of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Secretary of the Treasury was foreshadowed. Hence, in effect the transition that has taken place is one of personalities and not one of policy.

"Morgenthau has demonstrated the same loyalty toward the President and, at the same time, a substantial sympathy with his policies, monetary and otherwise.

"For the President, one stanch friend carries on from where another stanch friend has left off. He is fortunate, and the nation no less so, that so many such friends stand ready to do their part."

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At the Observation Post

William J. Bryan's Prophecy About Bimetallism Is Fulfilled, Thirty-six Years Later, When the President Issues His Proclamation Including Silver in the Monetary Base

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN believed in silver as he disbelieved in liquor. Metaphorically, at least, he classed them as deity and devil. "You may think," he said in his farewell address to the House of Representatives in 1897—"you may think that you have buried the cause of bimetallism; you may congratulate yourselves that you have laid the free coinage of silver away in a sepulcher, newly made since the election, and before the door rolled the veto stone. But, sirs, if our cause is just, as I believe it is, your labor has been in vain; no tomb was ever made so strong that it would imprison a righteous cause. Silver will lay aside its grave clothes and its shroud. It will yet rise and in its rising and its reign will bless mankind."

One may regret that the Great Commoner did not live to witness the fulfilment of his prophecy, but one's regret should be qualified with the reflection that he would have had also to endure the triumph of repeal. Is it not an ironical coincidence that in one and the same month not only silver, Mr. Bryan's avatar, but John Barleycorn, his Apollyon, should emerge from its political grave?

Stranger still seems the lack of vigorous protest against the President's proclamation restoring the free coinage of silver. Even Walter Lippmann has confessed that after his childish memories of the famous campaign of 1896 he had always "looked upon silver as too discredited and disreputable to be studied with an open mind." And if he entertained it, he is entirely safe in conjecturing that "there must be many who have this ingrained prejudice."

Yet such has been the extraordinary searching of the American heart with respect to the money problem, particularly in the last three years, that Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of all people, views the inclusion of silver in the monetary base with apparent equanimity. A week after Mr. Roosevelt's announcement legalizing the coinage of newly mined silver in this country Professor Sprague wrote for the New York *Times* that "some part of the reserves of central banks might well be composed of silver."

As critic-in-chief of the Administration's monetary policy his concession in this respect is extremely important.

It is not generally appreciated, perhaps, how young the single gold standard really is. For centuries the commercial world used gold and silver jointly as money and with reasonable success. Great Britain was the first to break away from bimetallism, establishing the gold standard in 1816. The United States and the countries of Continental Europe did not follow suit until the seventies.

The shift in most cases was accidental. Great Britain, for example, as early as 1696 fixed the ratio of silver to gold at 16 to 1—the anathematized Bryan formula. In most other countries it remained at 15½ to 1, so that silver naturally drifted away from England while gold accumulated there. Sir Isaac Newton, who had been instrumental in establishing the British ratio, subsequently recommended that it be changed to conform with that prevailing elsewhere, but his counsel went unheeded (the British are a stubborn race). Hence "in 1816, Lord Liverpool, seeing that the Mint was little employed in coining silver, came to the conclusion that England was 'naturally a gold country,' and that 'gold was the natural currency of England,' and closed the mints to the free coinage of silver, and adopted the Gold Standard."

Excerpt From President's Silver Proclamation

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim and direct that each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint . . . is satisfied has been mined, subsequently to the date of this proclamation, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. The Director of the Mint, with the voluntary consent of the owner, shall deduct and retain of such silver so received 50 per cent. as seigniorage and for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, 50 per cent. thereof, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same, or an equal number of other standard silver dollars, shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver. The 50 per cent. of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury and shall not be disposed of prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1937, except for coining into United States coins."

The quotation is from Lord Desborough's book "On Money." It is reproduced by Professors George F. Warren and F. A. Pearson in their volume on "Prices." Thus it is part of the monetary Bible now guiding Washington. Dr. Warren concludes that "bimetallism could be made to work if all countries agreed to it and adopted the same ratio." Where he parts with the Bryan dogma is in his doubt that any such agreement is feasible or that the United States alone could adopt a given ratio and maintain it.

However, it is evident that he is in thorough sympathy with the present program. Very possibly he considers it the best attainable compromise with the rabid silverites who would rally to the late Mr. Bryan's standard. The President's commitment carries out for this country the terms of the Pittman resolution agreed to by sixty-six nations at the London Conference. It calls for the purchase of 24,412,410 ounces of silver a year until December 31, 1937, at a net price of sixty-four and one-half cents an ounce, or at a ratio of fifty to one to the present price of gold, and it is terminable at the will of Congress or the Executive. The addition to the nation's currency is an annual pittance of $15,000,000.

Not an exciting innovation except to the silver bloc which it has split into two factions, the one, under the leadership of Senator Pittman, satisfied for the present with limited coinage and the gradual rehabilitation of the white metal expected from the operation of the London agreement, and the other, captained by Senators Wheeler and Borah, still clamoring for the Messianic formula championed by Mr. Bryan. Most neutral observers agree with the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "the President's silver-purchase order is likely to have greater significance politically than economically."

That is to say, nationally. Internationally, it is conceded, it may influence important monetary reforms. The Pittman resolution, as Mr. Lippmann reminds us, would raise the world price of silver in two ways—first, by the compact already referred to between silver-owning and silver-producing countries, the former to refrain from dumping their metal, the latter to buy up or withhold from the market their new production; and secondly, by its proposal, not yet generally accepted, that as much as a fifth of the metal reserves of central banks be composed of silver, thus creating a new demand for silver and a broader base for credit.

Dr. Sprague, incidentally, thinks a tenth would be enough and that "such use of silver should also be accompanied by international arrangements designed to steady its price." Are he and the Senator from Nevada really brothers under the skin?

Whether they are or not, they appear to be working toward the same end—a metallic standard for currency which will offer a greater degree of stability than the old gold standard and yet provide a medium of exchange internationally valid. The silver-purchase program is a step in this direction.

Another provision of the Pittman resolution finds the Senator and the Professor in substantial agreement—namely, that the gold-reserve ratio of central banks be reduced.

So the quarrel, if it exists, between the "soft-money" Pittman and the "hard-money" Sprague must be one to determine which is Tweedledum and which Tweedledee.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Lady Mendl (Elsie de Wolfe) lives in Paris, spends much time in New York, is registered in "Burke's Peerage" and in the New York Social Register. Recently, she figured among the "Ten Best Dressed women in the World." From amateur theatricals she became a professional actress, making her début in 1890 in Sardou's "Thermidor." It was not long before she appeared under her own management in plays by the late Clyde Fitch. For these plays she designed her own settings, and in 1905 her interest in the theater gave way to her penchant for interior decorating, a career she has since followed either professionally or as a hobby. Her first important commission was decorating the Colony Club in New York, since which time she has developed a style known as the "Elsie De Wolfe period."

Davis & Sanford

Frank Aiken, President de Valera's Minister for Defense of the Irish Free State, was formerly chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army. His hobby is archery, and being Irish through and through, he wears Irish saffron homespuns, reads Irish, speaks Irish, and substituted peat for coal in barrack- room fireplaces. He talks directly, forcibly, and at a Republican *Ard Fheis* (Convention) he gave the microphone an impatient shove, saying: "Take away that damn' thing. I'm going to talk straight to you all."

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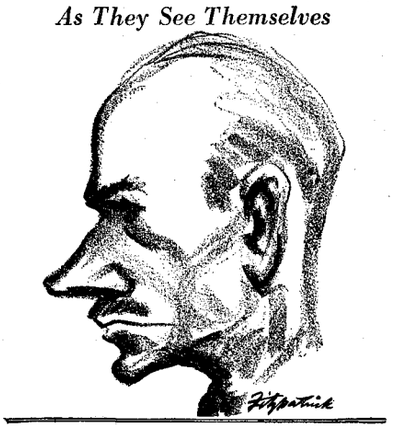
Robert Bruere's record as a specialist in industrial relations made him chairman of the committee handling the difficult "stretch-out" problem in drawing up the Cotton Textile code. The committee evolved into a National Board of labor relations for the industry, considered a model for other industries. It has acted on more than a thousand complaints. It has settled scores of strikes —partly through the chairman's ability to establish an atmosphere of friendly understanding. Mr. Bruere has been a teacher, author, investigator.

Harris & Ewing

An athletic, solidly-built man, with graying blond hair, he was too busy settling strikes last summer to devote much time to his favorite sport, tennis.

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Daniel R. Fitzpatrick — Born March 5, 1891, Superior, Wisconsin. Studied at Art Institute, Chicago. Started newspaper work, Chicago *Daily News*, and came to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* about twenty years ago; also contribute to *Collier's Weekly*. Married; no children. Hobbies—oil-painting, fly-fishing, quail and duck hunting, but the demands of journalism seriously interfere with these activities.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Fitzpatrick appears on page 42*]

Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times* since 1920, is an Englishman who went into newspaper work after majoring in Greek at Cambridge University. His dispatches are marked by "scholarship, profundity, impartiality and exceptional clarity, and are examples of the best type of foreign correspondence." Hence he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1932. He lost a leg in a railroad accident, is known as a bon vivant, and says that he wouldn't swap his Moscow job for any other post.

Wide World Studio

Ida M. Tarbell, noted biographer, is now seventy-six, but keeps continually active. Her national reputation was first founded in the authoritative "History of the Standard Oil Company," published in 1904. She estimates that she has interviewed more than a thousand persons, spends much of her time in the country, takes walks and botanizes in a mild way.

Sir Cecil Hurst of Great Britain, who has been elected president of the Permanent Court of International Justice — the World Court—will hold office to December, 1936. Cecil James Barrington Hurst—to give him his full name —has been British representative in the World Court since 1929, and is regarded as a high authority on international law. He was one of the foremost proponents of the Root plan to amend the Covenant of the League of Nations to allow the United States to join the World Court. Born in 1870, Sir Cecil joined the staff of the British Foreign Office in 1902. He was legal secretary of the British delegation to the Armament Reduction Conference, which met at The Hague in 1907. Later occasions on which his legal and diplomatic knowledge was drawn upon were the London Naval Conference in 1908, the Paris Peace Conference 1919, and the Naval Conference of 1922 in Washington.

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Lord Duveen of Millbank, formerly Sir Joseph Duveen, art dealer of New York and London, now sits in the British House of Lords as the first art dealer to attain such a distinction. His father was Dutch and his mother an Englishwoman. At the age of seventeen he began his search for old masters, in connection with his father's firm. At the age of thirty-one he bid $70,260 for Hoppner's "Lady Louise Manners," the highest price ever bid at auction up to that time, but Lord Duveen has since paid $875,000 for a Rafael "Madonna." The Rudolf Kahn collection cost him $5,000,000.

What's the Name Please?

Castellow — Representative (D.) from Georgia—stress first syllable: *cas'tel-low.*

Gavagan—Representative (D.) from New York—just as spelled *gav'a-gan.*

Kloeb — Representative (D.) from Ohio—rimes with *globe.*

McKeown — Representative (D.) from Oklahoma — *ma-kow'en,* nearly rimes with *a-plowin'.*

Peyser—Representative (D.) from New York—stress first syllable: *pi'zer.*

Schuetz—Representative (D.) from Illinois—same as *shoots.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The President Backs Secretary Ickes in Eliminating All Suggestion of Political Influence in Assignment or Expedition of Allotments from Public Works Fund

THE aggressive drive of Secretary Ickes on the "fixers" hits pretty close to the Presidential circle. Several lawyers in widely separated parts of the country who were in the Roosevelt-for-President movement opened law offices in Washington after inauguration. It has been supposed

© International
Secretary Ickes, who keeps a tight grip on Public Works purse-strings

that their knock was an open sesame to the departments. In any event, most of them are enjoying active practises in Washington, which is not the easiest place for a new lawyer without political influence to break in.

In the Roosevelt circle, chuckles followed the disclosure that the No. 1 man on Mr. Ickes "persona non grata" list was a representative of Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic National Committee. If the White House whisperings are well founded, the President was not at all displeased to have his Public Works Administrator "crack down" in this way.

Influx of Lawyers

While he can not object to lawyers practising as lawyers in Washington, he feels he can not ignore the slightest suggestion of political influence in the award of public works funds. Were he to object to the influx of lawyers who have the advantage of having picked the right candidate for President, he would encounter, among others, J. Bruce Kremer and Arthur Mullen, Democratic National Committeemen for Montana and Nebraska respectively. And Utah's embattled Democratic National Committeeman, Oram Ewing, altho himself no lawyer, has had headquarters in the office of an old Washington law firm. These lawyer-political leaders, unlike those who shrink from the post-election march on Washington, have their names conspicuously in the telephone directories.

Mr. Mullen, after being mentioned for the President's Cabinet, declined a place on the Federal circuit bench. In his letter of declination to the President, he suggested that he could better serve him in the ranks. Veteran of many a political campaign, he was the floor manager of the Roosevelt forces in the Chicago convention. His son went into the State Department with Professor Moley. Bruce Kremer, a McAdoo lieutenant in the fierce Madison Square Garden convention of 1924, was the Roosevelt Rules Committee Chairman at Chicago in 1932. He was one of the Roosevelt backers whom Alfred E. Smith particularly resented. A hard fighter, he had collided with the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana. The Senator, after his designation to be Attorney-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet, lived long enough to oppose Mr. Kremer's ambition to succeed him in the Senate.

Being a Democratic National Committeeman is no handicap to a lawyer in Washington under a Democratic Administration which he helped into office. It is especially easy for lawyers to make politics profitable. The presence in the Administration of a man like Secretary Ickes narrows the field, however, for any who would confuse political influence with legal astuteness. His composition of a blacklist of "fixers" was directed at lawyers generally who permitted clients to believe they had "pull" enough in Washington to win or expedite allotments from the $3,300,000,000 public works fund.

Refused Funds

Mr. Ickes, a Progressive Republican, is a thorn in the flesh of the Democratic politicians. It was because he was vocally mindful of the vast possibilities for waste in this unprecedented fund which Congress left largely to the President's discretion that Mr. Roosevelt made him his Public Works Administrator, even at the expense of disappointing General Johnson. Among the first to feel the effects of Mr. Ickes's caution was his own town of Winnetka in Illinois. Applying for funds to build a new post-office, it was met with his refusal on the ground of his personal observation that the town needed none. One of Mr. Farley's political assistants, tho admitted to Mr. Ickes's department, reports the pickings slim. Appointments on political considerations are scarce. Even the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts and the Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota have found, to their dismay, that they have no influence with the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt is backing Mr. Ickes in this policy. He shares his view that every precaution must be taken to prevent waste. Mindful of the experience of President Harding, who was betrayed by the dishonesty of subordinates, Mr. Roosevelt considers himself fortunate to have a lieutenant in charge of extraordinary expenditures who is on the alert for leakages. It is partly to this end that Mr. Roosevelt is urging the new relationship by which he would take Congress more into the confidence of the Administration's day to day activities, especially with respect to emergency expenditures.

On the theory that the future field for Congressional investigations will be greatly narrowed if the Administration's moves are made an "open book" to Congress, the plan is to have Congress appoint special committees to follow the executive exercise of authority and appropriations voted on Capitol Hill.

He Knows Congress

The idea originates with the President himself. It has been in the back of his head since he took office. But for the press of emergency measures, Mr. Roosevelt would have urged it upon Congress in the special session last spring. It reveals another side of the President's political understanding. He knows the game as Congress plays it. Recalling that demands for investigations follow every change of Administration after a period of large expenditure, he seeks by these moves to disarm all future implications of hidden scandals.

Congressional criticism of PWA allotments has already been voiced by Rep. James P. Buchanan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who had asserted that "unwise" expenditures have been made, and that the Cabinet Public Works Board attempts a duplication of the work performed by Congressional appropriations committees.

© International
James P. Buchanan, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee

The Ickes list of "fixers" not to be dealt with by the Public Works Administration is directed to this objective. The President is leaving it to the lawyer-backers of his Presidential campaign to keep themselves off the Ickes list. DIOGENES.

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Assassination an Anti-Semitic Weapon in Roumania

Because of Premier Duca's Tolerance Toward Jews, the "Iron Guard," a Fascist Organization, Murdered Him; "He Died on the Field of Honor," Bucharest Paper Declared

ONLY a few weeks after the National Liberal party had gained 300 of 389 seats, with 54 per cent. of the total vote in the parliamentary elections, Premier Ion George Duca was assassinated by a young Bucharest University student on the evening of December 29, at Sinaia, seat of the Royal Palace. The assassin was a member of the Iron Guard, a Roumanian Fascist and anti-Semitic organization, which had been disqualified and dissolved at a date late enough so any appeal it might make to the High Court could not come up for hearing before polling day.

The Premier was waiting at the railway station at Sinaia to return from a conference with King Carol II when the assailant, who gave his name as Nicholas Constantinescu, hurled a bomb that wounded the Premier, and then fired four revolver shots at close range, killing Dr. Duca instantly.

The murderer was described as a typical victim of Nazi propaganda, and a Sinaia correspondent of the New York *Times* rated him as of very low intelligence, "captivated by a few slogans promising a new heaven on earth if only the Jews could be destroyed." He proudly claimed credit for the assassination, which was followed by the declaration of martial law and the arrest of 1,400 leading members of the Iron Guard for participation in a nation-wide plot against the Government. Among the prisoners was General Cantacuzenu, a prominent Roumanian Nazi, who had written an open letter to Premier Duca threatening to shoot him "like a dog" because of his tolerant attitude to the Jews and his opposition to the Iron Guard. The assassin, Constantinescu, admitted that on December 13 he was in the house of General Cantacuzenu, where he read the notorious open letter.

Conspiracy Wide-spread

Roumanian examining officials claimed to have obtained proof of a wide-spread conspiracy. Not only was a black list of further victims prepared, they alleged, but the two accomplices of Constantinescu had instructions to shoot him down if he faltered in his task. Among the names listed for assassination on a document found in the home of an Iron Guard leader, according to reports, was that of the King's friend, Magda Lupescu, who is a Jewess.

Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu, who was on a holiday at St. Moritz, Switzerland, not only refused to return to Roumania for the imposing State funeral accorded to the late Premier Duca, but informed the Government by telephone of his withdrawal from the Foreign Ministry. The veteran statesman, according to Associated Press dispatches, declared he no longer wished to remain a member of a Government which "so signally failed to take sufficiently energetic measures against a movement" (the anti-Semitic Iron Guard) which "imperiled not only the inner political but also foreign relations." While King Carol and Constantine Angelescu, former Minister of Education, who was named Duca's successor as Premier, and other leaders were trying to persuade Titulescu to reconsider, detectives were guarding Titulescu at St. Moritz because of a report that he was to be assassinated.

After the resignation of Constantine Angelescu on January 3 King Carol immediately commissioned George Tatarescu, the resigning Minister of Commerce, to form a new Government in which His Majesty hoped Nicholas Titulescu, active Foreign Minister for the demised Premier Duca, would participate.

Acme

The late Premier Ion G. Duca

The international prestige of Titulescu was called the chief prop on which the new Government rested, and his absence from the Ministry, it was declared, would not only seriously cripple Roumania's strength in foreign negotiations, but might cause much internal confusion.

The late Ion G. Duca, after a long and rather stormy political career, had come to stand out as a defender of Liberalism against Fascism and Communism. Born in 1879, the son of one of the builders of the Roumanian railway, and a descendant of an ancient Roumanian family, he was one of the youngest Ministers in the country when he first entered the Cabinet in 1916. His own short-lived Cabinet guaranteed freedom of speech, assembly and employment for all legally recognized parties during the preelection campaign, and in that regard was credited by a Bucharest correspondent of the London *Times* as having improved on the former Liberal record.

Reproached for Softness

He was a young, gifted, energetic man, so kind-hearted that he was often reproached for softness, said *Dimineatsa*, a moderate opposition Bucharest daily, which added: "He died on the field of honor, but it depends upon the survivors whether the sacrifice will be turned to the country's benefit." *Miscarea*, an organ of the George Bratianu group in the National Liberal party, confessed rather coldly that the tragic event caused the deepest emotion, but it asserted also: "It must be admitted the Government had begun to apply violence, especially against the George Bratianu party."

Among other cabled editorials from the European press received by THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Paris *Temps* called the assassination "a despicable crime, lacking even the dubious sanction of political motive." It was an entirely criminal undertaking of the Fascist Iron Guard, "in which are included extremist and criminal elements."

Italian Gloom About Peace

During the "useless disarmament discussions" at Geneva, the three major naval Powers of the world worked diligently to add new war-ships to their fleets. This was the charge of Marchese Giacomo Medici del Vascello in presenting to the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Budget Committee's report on naval expenditures.

He was arguing in favor of his committee's report and raised a cry against the "menace" of Japanese naval activities. Japan "to-day invades China; inspired by race hatred she will plan to-morrow against white men," he declared in revealing that Italy's naval budget of 98,131,000 lire (currently $8,194,673) for 1934-35 was 14,536,000 lire (currently $1,206,488) less than this year's.

He considered Japan's naval activity "the groundwork for future danger," adding that this was revealed in that country's recent policies and diplomacy including her withdrawal from the League of Nations. She quit the League in 1933, he alleged, because of the very clauses in the Covenant which she once accepted, and "in 1935—a time of still graver decisions—she will have full and unconditional freedom of action." The reference to 1935, according to Associated Press Rome cables, was to the scheduled conference for the study of a naval accord which should follow the expiration of the London Naval Treaty.

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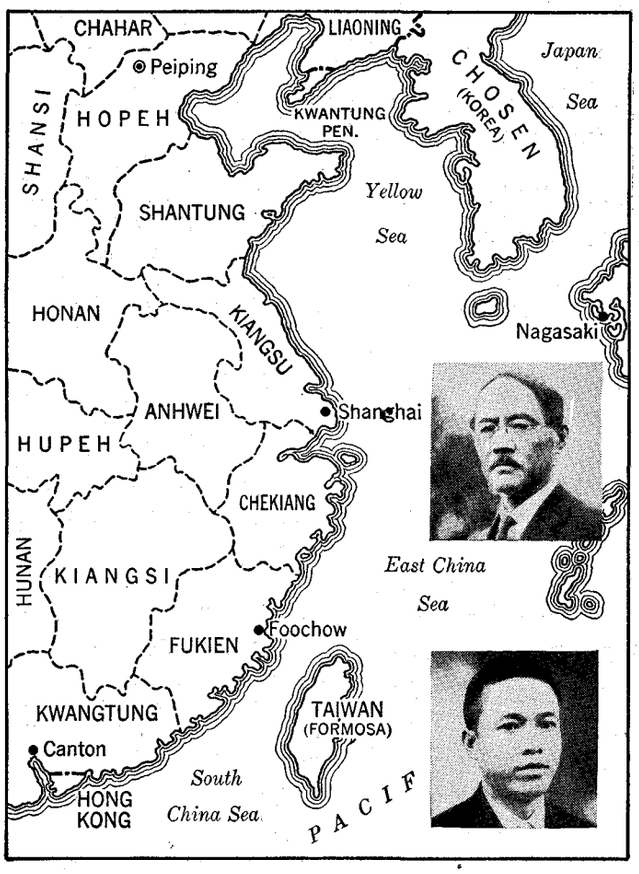
What's Back of the Civil War in South China

WHEN an independent government—the "People's Republic of China"—was proclaimed at Foochow in the Province of Fukien on November 20, as previously recorded in these pages, the Central Government of China at Nanking found itself burdened with one more of many heavy responsibilities.

While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was concentrating all his forces for an effort to suppress the Communists who have been entrenched at Kiangsi for several years, its next-door neighbor announced secession. The leaders of this movement are the generals of the celebrated Nineteenth Route Army which defended Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932 and they are supported by some Left Wing politicians like Eugene Chen, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new republic. They broke away from the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, which, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, was a symbolic gesture of real importance in China, where all Nationalists, however much they quarreled, have so far always remained nominally loyal to Sun Yat Sen's memory and party. They have denounced Chiang Kai-shek's "pro-Japanese activities" and his reactionary domestic policy. In a statement issued to the press at Shanghai three days after Fukien's original declaration of independence Foreign Minister Chen said in part:

"I can state categorically that there is no separatist movement in Fukien Province. The action of the Nineteenth Route Army envisages the entire territory of the Chinese Republic as one and indivisible, the fundamental purpose being to save China, not to break up the nation. The movement aims at ending the power of Chiang Kai-shek and his ruling clique at Nanking in order to dedicate the entire nation to the task of saving China and her vast material resources and manpower from alien domination and control inherent in Nanking's pro-Japanese policy.

"The movement also aims at the liquidation of the political system which has led to the ruthless exploitation of the Chinese people in the interest of Nanking's Kuomintang despotism which has caused the peasants to starve, under a tax system which 'scrapes the earth' in order to enable Nanking's suppression of the Nineteenth Route Army and others unwilling to see China conquered."



MEN AND THE SCENE OF CHINA'S CIVIL WAR

Eugene Chen, above, Foreign Minister of the "People's Republic of China" (© International), and Gen. Chen Chi-tang (Acme), commanding First Group Army of Kwangtung opposing rebels

The Nineteenth Route Army and the Foochow régime were said to represent the movement of a new party composed of Left Wing Kuomintang members and Right Wing Communists. Altho the leaders of the Fukien Government refused to admit having formed a definite alliance with the Kiangsi Province Communists, a Foochow staff correspondent of the New York *Times* reported their saying frankly at the end of December that they were counting upon the "cooperation of the Reds" and estimated the combined Fukien and Communist forces embattled against Nanking at more than 135,000.

The Nineteenth Route Army exceeded 60,000, according to this informant, and the Communists were credited with having 75,000 men armed with rifles. They were said also to have an immense reserve of man-power without modern arms, but trained, drilled and armed with spears and scythes. The Fukien leaders, it was related also, admitted that the new rebel Government's policies concerning peasants, land ownership and economic affairs generally were identical with the policies of the Kiangsi Communists, tho they made the reservation, "but without Moscow's domination." It was reported further that many Communist soldiers had penetrated as far as Foochow and were frequently seen in the streets wearing uniforms emblazoned with Chinese characters: "Red Army."

Meanwhile, after four successive days of aerial bombardment of Foochow by the Nanking forces at the end of December, Hallett Abend, Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Times*, wirelessed that the Nationalist Government had completed plans for a synchronized army, naval and aerial attack upon the rebels. Incidentally, it was pointed out that the Central Government's treasury difficulties were mounting with enormous increases in military expenditures, and that administrative expenses had been pared to the bone. It was learned that of the November outlay of about $30,000,000 Mexican ($10,236,000 United States at the current rate), $27,000,000 was used for military purposes.

As a curiosity of the financing of war in China, Shanghai press cables reported that Canton's war lord Chen Chi-tang after sending $300,000 to the rebellious Nineteenth Route Army, was asking Nanking to remit to him immediately $600,000 for his December military expenses.

Cuba's Next Step

With the signing of an electoral law decree that set April 22 as the date of an election for a Constitutional Assembly in Cuba, President Ramon Grau San Martin simultaneously announced that he would not continue in the presidency after May 22 when the Assembly will meet, regardless of whether its members should confirm him as the Provisional President. "I will not remain in the Presidency after May 20, 1934," he said, "nor will I accept candidacy for any office. My decision to retire to private life and practise my profession is unalterable." He is a physician.

He explained also that the decree he had signed on January 2 provides for the reorganization of political parties in January. Also he indicated that a decree would be signed soon granting the vote to women and ordering the obligatory registration of every citizen, male and female, over twenty years of age as a voter. The President was said to be planning to transfer the Government to the Assembly at its first meeting, and it would then establish a Provisional Government to act until general elections could be held. The Assembly would be in session for 180 days drawing up a new Constitution for Cuba.

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Did Our Star-Cloud Collide with Its Neighbor?

Far From Being the Center of the Universe, the Earth's Galaxy Is on the Extreme Edge of Its Own Supergalaxy, Dr. Shapley Tells Science Association

VISIBLE from the Southern Hemisphere of the earth, and about 90,000 light-years away, lies a disordered and deformed galaxy known to astronomers as the Large Magellanic Cloud. Tho it is so distant that the light with which we observe it left before the beginning of our great Ice Age, the Large Magellanic Cloud is our own galaxy's closest neighbor.

There is at least a speculative reason why we creatures of the earth should have a special interest in the Large Magellanic Cloud. It was suggested, tho not stated, by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, in a kind of general summing up of present astronomical knowledge before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in Boston.

Most galaxies, said Dr. Shapley, are spiral-shaped, like the famous Great Nebula in Andromeda. Compared with these, the Magellanic Galaxy is deformed, battered, shapeless. Yet to the practised eye of an astronomer there is evidence that it once had the usual configuration. What happened to the Large Magellanic Cloud to disorganize it, mixing up the spiral of the stars? Maybe, suggests Dr. Shapley, it has been in collision with another galaxy. And that other galaxy could have been our own.

Astronomers for some time have maintained that our planetary system was formed as the result of some tremendous disturbance, probably by the passage of a wandering star too near the sun. Such near-collisions would occur on a large scale in a clash of giant galaxies. Thus it is conceivable that we owe the very existence of our earth to an encounter of our galaxy with the Large Magellanic Cloud.

If this is what happened, the creation of the earth was, of course, only a by-product, and from a cosmic point of view, a very unimportant one. We have come a long way from the time when it was believed, after Ptolemy, that the earth is the center of the universe. We probably are not even near the center of it. Our sun is not the center of the little subgroup of stars of which it is a part. This group, in turn, is far from the center of our galaxy, the milky way. Even the galaxy turns out not to be the center of anything. Eight huge galaxies occupy the particular portion of space in which we are placed, making up a single unit or "supergalaxy." Our own galaxy is a member of this group, but far from being central in it, is actually located at the edge.

For all that, we may feel some pride in our galaxy. It is larger than at least two others in our supergalaxy, and may possibly be 100,000 light-years in diameter. A light-year is the distance light travels in a year, hence ours is a galaxy roughly 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles across.

Courtesy of the Yerkes Observatory and the Macmillan Co.

The Great Nebula in Andromeda

It is difficult to measure or observe it accurately because we are inside. Consequently, the telescopes of astronomers go questing outward toward others, hoping to see things there that will help interpret phenomena closer to home. In its appearance, one of the most spectacular of these neighboring galaxies is the spiral-shaped Great Nebula in Andromeda. In form it closely resembles our own, and recent measurements have also shown the two to be practically the same size.

The chief feature of the Magellanic Cloud, as compared with the beautiful spiral of the Andromeda galaxy, is a long central region, called the axis, which is densely packed with stars; an area about 6,000 light-years long and 1,200 wide. Ordinary long-exposure photographs, which catch stars to the eighteenth magnitude, show more than 300,000 in this axis, indicating a total population in the hundreds of millions.

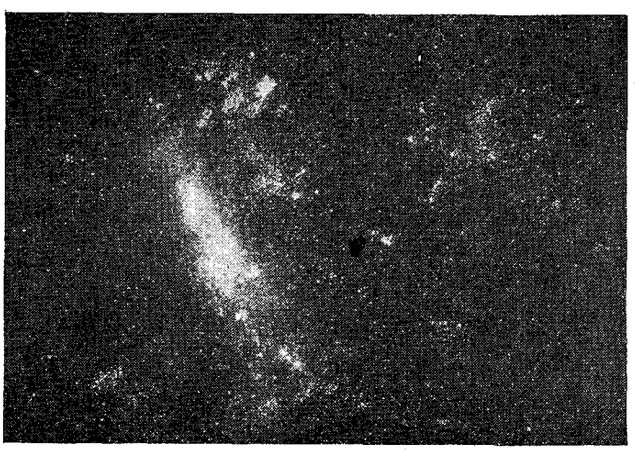
Despite these enormous numbers, a resident there would not feel crowded. Dr. Shapley asserted that the volume of the area is sufficient to allow the individual stars plenty of space—about 300 cubic light-years for each.

Here and there among the mighty suns of the galaxy are scattered irregular clouds of luminous matter called "gaseous nebulæ." These constitute one of the major mysteries of astronomy. In brilliance they outshine the stars themselves, yet from spectroscopic examination they appear to consist principally of such ordinary elements as oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. Moreover, the gases are not compressed, but exist in the most rarefied and tenuous condition.

The outstanding example in the Magellanic Cloud (gaseous nebulæ are also found in other galaxies, including our own) is the famous "loop nebula," which bears the technical name 30 Doradus. Its total diameter is at least 1,000 light-years. To an observer in the southern hemisphere it is easily visible to the unaided eye.

"Indeed," Dr. Shapley reported at Boston, "its output of radiant energy is perhaps a thousand times as great as that of all the naked-eye stars put together—a wonderful mechanism and a mysterious one, for its probable density is about that of a high vacuum. It is an airy nothing, but dazzling."

The Large Magellanic Cloud has a "twin," the Lesser Magellanic Cloud, about half its diameter and separated from it by 30,000 light-years. These two, our own, the Andromeda Nebula and four other galaxies make up our supergalaxy. About 100,000 other galaxies have been observed. They are to be seen in all directions, making up the incomprehensibly enormous "metagalaxy" which we are accustomed to call the universe.



Courtesy of the Harvard Observatory

The Large Magellanic Cloud

Since we are apparently not the center, it would be interesting to know whether there is such a thing as the center of the universe. A study is now being conducted at Harvard University to determine what are called the luminosity curves of galaxies.

At the end of this research astronomers will be able to estimate the number of galaxies per cubic light-year in different directions and at different distances. If the numbers increase systematically and generally in any one direction, the inference will be justified that in that direction lies the central region.

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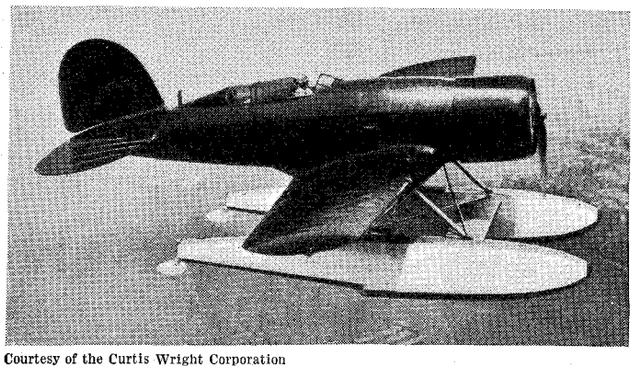
Posterity Gets Another Lindbergh Plane

Ship in Which Famous Couple Toured Rim of Atlantic, Joins Other Historic Craft as Museum Piece

Two Lindbergh planes are now safely ensconced in world-famous museums, testimonials to the great flyer's ability not only to fly far and fast, but also to set his planes down safely at the journey's end.



Courtesy of the Curtis Wright Corporation

The "Tingmissartoq" on its last flight

The *Spirit of St. Louis*, next to the pioneer craft of the Wrights the world's most famous air-plane, is in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The trim craft in which Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh made their 29,000-mile tour around the edges of the Atlantic, and in which they flew to Alaska, Japan and China in 1931, this week soars in the Hall of Ocean Life of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, largest museum hall in the world.

The "Tingmissartoq" (so called by the Eskimos; it means "great bird") is a Lockheed Sirius low-wing monoplane, and one of the finest of modern planes. It is equipped with Edo pontoons and a 715-horse-power Wright Cyclone engine.

The graceful plane is suspended from the ceiling by four air-plane cables, high enough to prevent vandalism by souvenir hunters, low enough so that visitors to the balcony of the hall may look into the cockpit.

All the equipment necessary for a take-off and landing, and the instruments and radio set used by the Lindberghs, remain in the plane. Other equipment used on the recent flight is displayed in glass cases beneath the craft. These items include clothing, an outboard motor, photographic material, a sextant, chronometers, maps, charts, parachutes, landing flares, goggles, a tent, stove and cooking utensils.

Who Should Prescribe Diet?

Faulty diet is at least one important factor in dental decay, and probably has a bearing on various other tooth and mouth diseases. This raises the question: who is to prescribe diet for the treatment or prevention of dental disease, the physician or the dentist?

Dr. J. M. Wisan, chairman of the council on mouth hygiene of the New Jersey State Dental Society, recently threw something of a bombshell by asserting in the *New Jersey State Dental Journal* that dentists are probably at least as well trained as physicians in dietetics, and are probably even better qualified to prescribe diet for the treatment of dental disorders.

The 1932 report of a subcommittee of the American Dietetic Association, Dr. Wisan pointed out, contained a study of courses given in medical colleges. Of seventy-one medical schools surveyed, only twenty-two offered formal courses in nutrition, and only ten made such courses obligatory.

On the other hand, dentists and dental scientists have been in the forefront in recent research to learn more about diet and its effects on teeth and health. The *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, in which technical articles in medical and dental magazines are listed, recorded for the years 1931, 1932 and the first three months of 1933 a total of sixty-eight articles on nutrition as related to dentistry—fifty-one in dental magazines and only seventeen in medical journals. And of those in medical periodicals, nine were written by dentists.

Science Snap-shots

New Small Fruits

Fruit breeders are still adding to the already long list of new varieties of small fruits. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, has just announced twelve new fruits developed there; four new types of raspberries, five of strawberries, two of gooseberries, and one of elderberry.

Eyes May Reveal Age

Aging of the body is accompanied by—and may be caused by—loss of elasticity in the tissues. Hardening of the arteries, for instance, is one of the signs of advancing physiological age. The age as measured in years often is not closely related to the real age of the body as measured in this significant loss of elasticity.

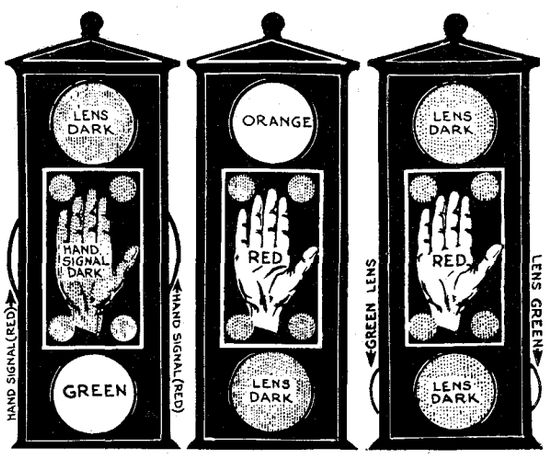
Heretofore, there has been no precise way in which the loss of tissue elasticity could be measured. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* pointed out recently, however, that an exact index may be revealed through the studies of Heinz Steinhaus of Leipzig, Germany, on the relation of old age to the type of far-sightedness known as presbyopia. Steinhaus found, from a detailed study of many cases, that in persons in whom presbyopia is less than average, life expectancy is much greater than in those in whom it is above the average. In persons between the ages of forty and fifty, the difference is as much as ten years.

New Traffic Lights

Traffic-control signals of a new type, with an upraised red hand instead of the conventional red disk, are now being tried out at six intersections on Fifth Avenue, New York City. These lights take pedestrian traffic as well as vehicular movement into consideration. The man responsible for them, Dr. John A. Harriss, former special deputy police commissioner of New York, hopes their widespread adoption will help reduce injuries and deaths from automobiles in this country, which last year amounted to 34,000 killed and more than 1,000,000 injured.

In addition to the conventional green lens and the red hand, the signals include an orange disk which appears for a few seconds at each change in the direction of traffic. This is the signal for pedestrian traffic to move. While orange shows, vehicular traffic in all directions is halted, and pedestrians may cross without fear in any direction, even cutting through the intersection.

Dr. Harriss believes that the red hand, besides its psychological value in arresting the attention of drivers, by its distinctive shape will aid color-blind autoists who can not distinguish ordinary red lights from green ones.



© John A. Harriss

Left, vehicles go ahead; center, vehicles stop, pedestrians go; right, cross vehicular traffic

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Nazi Decree Revives Sterilization Debate

Tho Legalized in Twenty-Seven States of the Union, and About to Be Used on Wholesale Scale in Germany, the Practise Evokes Disagreement Among Scientists

A HUNCHBACK won a throne by his wit. Another was called a wizard because he played with lightning in his laboratory. The maimed, the halt and the blind have scaled the heights of fame in spite of their handicaps. But, if the mass sterilization contemplated in Germany had been in force generations ago, the world might have been deprived of some of her greatest.

Some such reflections come to those who ponder this scheme to purify the Nordic strain. Nothing so extreme has been attempted before, no plan has opened so wide an avenue down which the outcast and despised could be driven; none has gone so far in discriminating among scientific theories and in assuming that human judgment can not err.

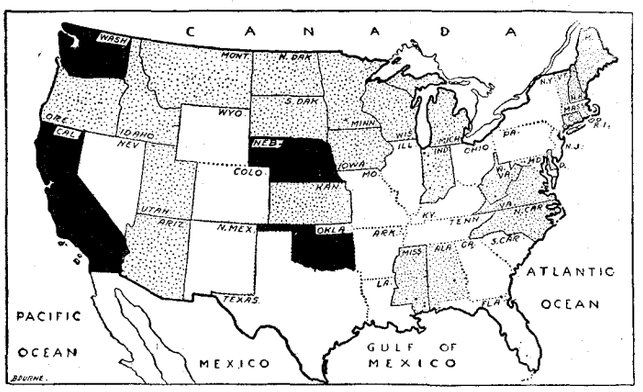
According to semiofficial reports emanating from Germany, 400,000 persons, about equally divided between the sexes, are to be sterilized. Nine diseases are designated by the law as hereditary, any one of which is deemed sufficient cause for the operation. These diseases are congenital idiocy, schizophrenia, or split personality; manic-depressive insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, hereditary blindness, hereditary deafness, severe physical deformity, hereditary alcoholism. Every physician in the country must report those subject to the provisions of the law, and, through a comprehensive legal system, these people will be brought before hereditary health courts, of which 1,700 are to be established, and have their fate decided. Appeals may be had to supreme hereditary health courts. The sterilization must be performed in hospitals, and the cost will be borne as a rule by the governmental insurance system.

The Catholic Church, however, has obtained exemption for any Catholics unwilling to submit themselves to sterilization. Any Catholic sentenced to the operation may, instead, voluntarily enter an institution that assumes responsibility for him.

Sterilization Not New

Sterilization is not new. Historically, as Dr. J. H. Landman, an authority on the subject, tells us in "Human Sterilization" (The Macmillan Company), it originated in unsexing individuals as a form of punishment. It has been practised in the name of religion and as a punishment for apostates, slaves and captives. As a panacea for the prevention of criminals and the socially undesirable it is now legal in twenty-seven States of the Union. They are Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Of fifteen States reporting, 6,246 operations were performed on insane persons, 2,938 on feeble-minded persons, fifty-five on persons suffering from epilepsy, sixteen on criminals, and five on persons suffering from other nervous disorders. In several cases the constitutionality of the sterilization laws was challenged, but the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Buck versus Bell case, says Dr. Landman, "has now definitely committed the United States to a policy of human sterilization, for good or for bad, as a means of coping with the socially undesirable in our midst." This case had to do with the sterilization of Carrie Buck, a feeble-minded woman in the Virginia State Colony for Epileptics and Feeble-minded, of which J. H. Bell was superintendent. Carrie Buck was the daughter of a feeble-minded mother, an inmate of the same institution, and the mother of an illegitimate feeble-minded child. The decision of the Supreme Court was written by Justice Holmes. He said, in part: "It is better for all the world, if, instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind. . . . Three generations of imbeciles are enough."



From the New York *Daily News*

Latest statistics available show twenty-seven States (black and stippled) have laws permitting sterilization. In black States crime is punishable by sterilization

Some eugenicists are for wholesale sterilization, but Dr. Landman inclines to sterilization only in special cases. "Criminals, *per se*," he writes, "should not be applicable to compulsory human sterilization. The facts of the crime are nothing but the evidence of a maladjustment between the individual and society. Criminality itself is not inherited. The criminal may be afflicted with hereditary feeble-mindedness or mental disease. If that be the situation, the individual should be sterilized because of his biologic heritage but not because of his commission of the crime. Criminality is an acquisition and, as such, is not transmissible to the offspring.

"So, too, the blind, the deaf, the deformed, the paupers, the inebriate, the lepers, the syphilitic, the drug fiends and others are the socially inadequate classes in our society that have primarily acquired their deficiencies. They do not transmit their shortcomings, as such, to their offspring. They ought not to be sterilized. They need vocational, mental or medicinal therapy. Where, however, in individual cases of these classes, the insufficiency was inherited and will be transmitted —then the potential progenitors of these weaknesses should be sterilized. The human sterilization program provides for the sterilization of individuals, not classes—*whether they be social*, economic, political or religious classes."

The laws of heredity, says Dr. Landman, are unknown to man, and he cites a study of biographies in the Handy Edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, made by Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, to show that greatness does not necessarily beget greatness. Of sixty-three philosophers mentioned, the parents of fifteen were unknown. Of the forty-eight parents remaining, only two fathers were sufficiently distinguished to leave public record of that fact, and one mother was sufficiently celebrated to leave a record to posterity. At that, these three parents receive little space in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. "It is not amiss," says Dr. Landman, "to declare that the forty-eight fathers represent a fair cross-section of men in general. To generalize from these facts that great men beget great men would be clearly fallacious. Perhaps some of these fathers would have been sterilized if the advice of some of our eugenicists were accepted."

The Jukes Case

The notorious Jukes family, which produced a scourging host of morons, is often cited to illustrate the need for sterilization of apparently feeble-minded, but it is admitted, Dr. Landman says, that the Jukes who migrated from the poverty-stricken Adirondacks to a richer environment became worthy members of the community. In contradistinction, the genealogy of the famous Edwards family, held up as the ideal family of American life, because it contains

(Continued on page 33)

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How a School Americanizes Boys of Many Races

By Chester T. Crowell

PATRICK HENRY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, No. 171, faces on 103d Street just back of the Museum of the City of New York, which faces on Fifth Avenue. The enrolment varies between 1,400 and 1,500, all boys; and the highest grade is the ninth. In the neighboring shop windows are signs written in German, Yiddish, Spanish, Italian, Greek and various

New Americans at the Patrick Henry Junior High School

of the Slav languages. The Chinese are well represented, but their window announcements are written in English.

The teachers have an Americanization job on their hands, and go at it with energy and abrupt directness. The performance may sound brusk to the visitor even to the point where he is tempted to remark: "But, my dear patriot, you are guilty of bad manners." Beyond doubt the performance is brusk; look it over for results.

A teacher with a pleasing Irish accent asks a long question in which there are five three-syllable words. Tom Lung's shapely little hand, the color of ivory, shoots up. The teacher calls on him to recite, and he does so with astounding clarity. Teacher asks another question based on Tom's reply. Immediately his lovely Chinese smile fades and his face becomes a blank. He is struggling either with teacher's words or for words of his own, possibly both. While he is still standing some one else recites. This is an overcrowded school; time is precious; anyway, he has probably learned those words in this moment of embarrassment. A Roumanian boy is asked what he could do to solve the traffic problem on a street that can not discharge its burden of vehicles. The expected answer is widen the street or prohibit parking.

"Lengthen the street," he answers.

"But," says the teacher, "it already runs from the North River to the East River. Could you lengthen it?"

"Yes," is the confident answer. "Lengthen it."

Every one laughs. Merrily, however; not derisively.

"You mean widen it," says the teacher, and the boy sits down, blushing. He has learned another word.

In the eighth grade class labeled 8-B-3 there were, on the day I visited it, thirty-two pupils present. All except two glistenningly-clean, apple-cheeked boys fresh from Germany were born in this country. But of the thirty-two the fathers of only three were born in this country. In the class were: Shu Lee of China, Per Rasmussin of Norway, John Gavales of Andros, Greece; Eng Kwong and You Hong of the United States of America; Rafael Buch, Dieguez Cabral and Juan Colan of Spain; Lony Dobrovich of Jugo-Slavia; John Pizzo and Francesco Sartori of Italy; Odilio Oliveri of Cuba; Danielo Lopez, Isadore and Eduardo Maldonado of Porto Rico; and James M. Cronolly of Southern Ireland. I could not understand why James should be there, so I asked him. The answer was that James is excessively Irish. He understands American right now, and presently he will speak it. Let's hope he doesn't overdo it up there on "hunnert-en-toid" street.

The teacher wrote a problem on the blackboard.

"What do we do now?" she asked.

The answer was "multiply," but a Chinese boy solemnly said: "Two." He was doing the problem. "What do we do now?" the teacher repeated, and the Chinese boy said: "Four." He was still doing the problem and wanted her to put down first a two and then a four; but her job was to teach him the word multiply. Chinese lads are lightning fast with figures.

In the eighth and ninth grades ages range from twelve to sixteen. In the wood-working shop one type of jig-saw has been abandoned because of the number of boys who pushed their thumbs along the wood right into the teeth of the saw. Portable tools disappear, and in one case it is theft, while in half a dozen others the boy didn't understand why he couldn't take the tool home to finish what he was working on.

At the beginning of each term there are fights, dozens of them, whole epidemics. Ninety per cent. grow out of difficulties in understanding each other.

The gymnasium is the most useful agency for leveling these barriers to peaceful intercourse. They learn a common code of sportsmanship, and presently there is nothing to quarrel about. They learn that it is all right to cheer and all wrong to boo. At first many don't care to play games at all; have to be coaxed or even shoved in. All references to color and nationality are barred, so why not play? Well, they do, and have a grand time.

Next to the gymnasium the bright spots are the rooms devoted to wood-working, printing, metal-working, sign-painting, plumbing, electric wiring, and trade drawing. The object here is not directly to prepare the boys for earning their livings at these occupations, but to let them try out their abilities, and with the aid of adult advice "find themselves." These are the rooms where no discipline is necessary and every one is busy. Here you find Czecho-Slovakia helping to hold the board that a Porto Rican black boy is sawing, and China advising on the mixing of paints for Italy's forthcoming masterpieces to crown his term's work.

On the walls of the sign-painting shop are portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, done by pupils. All are clearly recognizable and equally clearly show talent, but there is something unmistakably Italian about Thomas Jefferson, while Theodore Roosevelt has the heavy eyes with pouches under them that so often marked the Jewish scholar whose life has been too sedentary. Lincoln has the strong, firm features of a conqueror rather than the man whose Christlike pity for poor, suffering humanity marked his face as the saddest in the whole galaxy of American Presidents. Lincoln was painted by a Spanish boy.

Among the exhibits of excellent work done by students in this class is a dome of the Capitol at Washington standing out boldly against a background of an enormous American flag. In the foreground is the green lawn in front of the Capitol. It is a striking piece of work, and undoubtedly inspired by a deep emotion of patriotism. Also it is Chinese. The brilliant colors, especially in the grass, and something in the lines of that majestic dome make it unnecessary for you to look at the signature. The picture was painted by Tom Tong.

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The Search for American Art

Paintings and Sculpture From Sixteen American Cities Reveal a Thriving Spirit, but Lack the Representative Character of the Regions Whence They Came

JUST what the current exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art signifies for art in America is not easy to determine. It is called "Painting and Sculpture from Sixteen American Cities," which is to be taken as meaning that artists represented here live in or near Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Santa Fé and Seattle. The invitation from the Modern Museum implies a modest gesture of recognition that New York is not the whole show. The result is a demonstration that the art spirit lives and thrives in most parts of the country, but it can not be said that the paintings and sculpture brought together show any particular representative character of the regions whence they come.

Native-Born and Foreign

How should they, when one studies the brief histories of the artists themselves set down in the catalog? Tho America produced the majority, others were born in such distant lands as Russia, Sweden, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Asia Minor, Hawaii, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Scotland, Alsace, France, Australia, Italy and Lithuania.

The foreign-born seem largely to have pursued their art education in America, while many Americans have studied abroad. Those Americans who now represent the indicated regional divisions were largely born in some other section than where they are now living and working.

The melting-pot can scarcely have a better illustration.

The man whose biography fills one line may justly claim to be the purest American from the point of view of art: "Joe Jones. Born in St. Louis, 1909. Self-taught." Since he heads the St. Louis group, one can fancy he has never wandered far from his own fireside, and Edwin Alden Jewell, critic of the New York *Times*, thinks his "Landscape" one of the best pictures in the show.

Mr. Jewell, perhaps musing over the question of the influence of heredity versus environment, cites the case of Reginald Bennett, born at Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1893. "Grew up in the cow country of Montana, studied with John P. Wicker, Detroit, also at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau; Académie Moderne, Paris." So, he adds, "it is not altogether surprizing to find this talented member of the Detroit group painting Chirico-Franz Marc horses."

Regional Influence

If one expects to see something of regional influence, it is best to look at the group of five representing Santa Fé, where all but Randall Davey, who was born in New Jersey, deal with Indian or native themes.

There are few things that do not bear some signs of the modern way of looking at painting; and this is to be expected, since a goodly number of the exhibitors were born within the present century or the decade preceding. There are none of the atrocities that often appear in the metropolitan one-man shows—sprawling figures of bulbous anatomical construction, or ones that if come to life could never stand on their feet. Perhaps the committees in charge of the selection were careful to show that a healthy conservatism still holds in the outlying sections of the country.

It is likely that the artists who sent their products to this exhibition anticipated a little schooling from the critics who pass on the world's art that surges through New York. Comments have been friendly, if a little disappointment is expressed on the score of a lack of individuality to be seen in the work of showmen.

Of course, the exhibition could not escape a descriptive *mot* as Henry McBride quoted from an unnamed wit who called it "Sixteen Cities in Search of an Artist." Mr. McBride likes a telling *mot*, but found the present one, "at most impudent." He emphasized a feeling existing since the Great War for those "invisible forces that crystallize public opinion" which have been more and more insistent upon "the native quality in native art." And he wrote in the New York *Sun:*

"At the same time the situation is so recent that the tangible results are not yet undeniable. Our aim is 'to show Europe,' but tho we have not arrived there yet, we progress; and the present exhibition is a sign that we do. Ten years ago it could not have been thought of.

"In the same way that the country as a whole has cut loose from the fashion centers of Europe, the outlying American provinces have cut loose from the apron-strings of New York. Such places as Dallas, Seattle, Atlanta and Minneapolis have finally been made aware that we are really interested in their goings on rather than in their imitations of our goings on, and while it is too much to hope that each inland capital will have an unmistakable architecture of its own and a recognizable culture, yet what might be called 'secondary distinctions' do exist between Dallas and Atlanta in the South, and between Minneapolis and Detroit in the North, and it is these differences that patriotic amateurs most wish to see reflected in art. Of course, it is always possible for a great artist to develop in flat opposition to trends of popular feeling, but there is no denying the fact that at present we are quite fed up with cosmopolitanism.

"The fatal regularity of American training, however, requires some shattering before the individualist breaks through, and so the present exhibition of 'Painting and Sculpture from Sixteen American Cities' seems strangely haunted by reflections of experiences that have already been lived through in Paris, Berlin and New York."

Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art

THE CHAPERON

By Rudolph Tandler, pupil of Bellows, Sloan, Henri

Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art

COMPOSITION

By Victor Higgins, Santa Fé

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Putting English Opera First

For the First Time the Metropolitan Opens Its Season With a Production Not in a Foreign Tongue

It was an unfamiliar tongue that spoke through the opera chosen for the opening night of the Metropolitan season. Unfamiliar, tho native, for Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" was on the boards, and "Aïda" or "Carmen" that have had first honors in many past years were left in the store-house. Metropolitan openings have invariably been accomplished in foreign tongues. Lawrence Gilman, with a flair for statistics, cites twenty-four in Italian, fifteen in French and nine in German, which covers the half-century since the house was opened, the missing numbers account for the years when no opera was given.

Mr. Gilman of the New York *Herald Tribune* canvasses the possible motive for the choice of an American opera to open the second half-century of the Metropolitan. One reason he brings forward is the rumored wish to pay tribute to Lucrezia Bori, the distinguished soprano, who not only shines as the *Duchess of Towers* in Mr. Taylor's opera, but was the head of the committee, who at the end of last season successfully raised the fund to secure the shortened season which threatened to be no season at all.

It is recorded, too, that the audience were vociferous in expressing their sense of gratitude to the prima donna who has so long been a favorite there.

Further than this, Mr. Gilman dwells on the significance of an American opera produced on a night hitherto dedicated to the classics of the past. "The thing to rejoice in is that the Metropolitan by this act has broken a mold that was hardened fifty years ago;" and, so he continues, "it is a good thing for established institutions occasionally to fracture some of the molds that have formed its policies—if only on the chance that the action may encourage a re-examination of accepted theories in the light of changed conditions and new ideals."

The opera itself has been established in the repertory of the house and needs no reviewing here. Its "unfamiliar" tongue, as we have said, may have startled some of "those persons who seem to go to the opera only on its opening night, and never afterward in the course of the season." (The charge is Mr. Gilman's.) This especially when Mr. Tibbett says, "Dear lady, shall we dance?" which after years of a foreign tongue must have "sounded revolutionary, indeed."

H. T. Parker, viewing from the Boston hinterland, observed in *The Transcript:*

"Whether the operatic public is flattered and tempted by these deferences to its language and to a native-born composer need not now be debated. Possibly the point were better discussed over an opera of more musical substance and distinctive quality, less dependent upon a fortunately borrowed narrative."

The American aspect of the occasion was emphasized by Mr. Henderson (New York *Sun*) speaking first of Miss Bori:

"She has passed so much of her life in New York that she has become fairly well naturalized, and was entirely at home in an American opera and the company of home-made singers. Prominent operatic personages of native origin concerned in the evening's proceedings were Edward Johnson (Canadian) as *Peter Ibbetson*, Lawrence Tibbett as the objectionable *Uncle*, and Gladys Swarthout as *Mrs. Deane*. Americans carrying minor burdens in the performance were Misses Wells, Gleason, Divine and Flexer, and Mr. D'Angelo. The recurrence of this opera after its rest of a season appeared to give pleasure."

© International

LUCREZIA BORI

As The Duchess in "Peter Ibbetson"

Of course, this is not an English season; the old operas will reappear, if not all the old singers. On the same night Jeritza was singing *Tosca* in Chicago, and Gigli was appearing in "Lucrezia Borgia" in Rome.

One is perhaps glad that the nation-wide subscriptions of amounts from pennies to dollars saved the day for the brilliant display of jewels and furs recalling the good old days when their wearers were not too poor to continue their support of the opera.

The Arid Berlin Stage

Nothing new and nothing significant, for the moment, is to be seen on the Berlin stage, reported Hubert Griffith in the London *Observer*, the same writer whom we quoted last week about "The German Job" produced in Cologne. Reinhardt and Klein, two eminent producers, are no longer there. Elizabeth Bergner, the famous actress, is in London, and is there praised as another Duse. Toller, the playwright, is in London. "Plays that contain 'criticism' are no longer permitted, nor plays of a morbid tendency." So the Berlin stage finds itself in this situation:

"One remembers that the plays of most of the great dramatists, from Euripides and Aristophanes to Molière and Bernard Shaw, come under the heading either of criticism or morbidity. By its crop of revivals, light comedies, and plays without either criticism or psychology, the Berlin stage (which is controlled as regards every play it produces by government sanction) is evidently marking time."

The big success and the chief money-maker on the Berlin stage, which a few years ago was probably the first stage in Europe, is a play about a pig, done in the Lessing Theater. It is called "Krach um Jolanthe" (The Row about Iolanthe"), *Iolanthe* being the pig, and other features a variety of farmyard products.

"A farmer arranges with most elaborate precautions to steal a pig, and then finds, owing to his daughter having previously paid for it, that he has been stealing his own pig, and that the whole village has been loyally committing perjury for a perfectly innocent transaction. It was very well acted as regards the character parts, and a lovely young German actress, Marielouise Claudius, showed that she was not only lovely to look at, but knew her job as well.

"Two of the scenes in it that 'brought down the house' were farmyard scenes, with real pigs, poultry, white goats, and bundles of hay strewn about the revolving stage. Actually the play amused me very much indeed.

"It struck me as being more inventive and nearer to life than the Eden Phillpotts farmers' comedies, and the fun resulting more directly out of the action."

"American English"

President Lee Emerson Bassett of the National Association of Teachers of Speech said at their recent convention that the speech of President Roosevelt is an example of the best "American English" spoken in this country.

"No one could say he comes from the South, the East or the West," Professor Bassett said. "He is just an American citizen who uses English well. His is an example of what our speech can and should be—the speech of an educated and cultured man."

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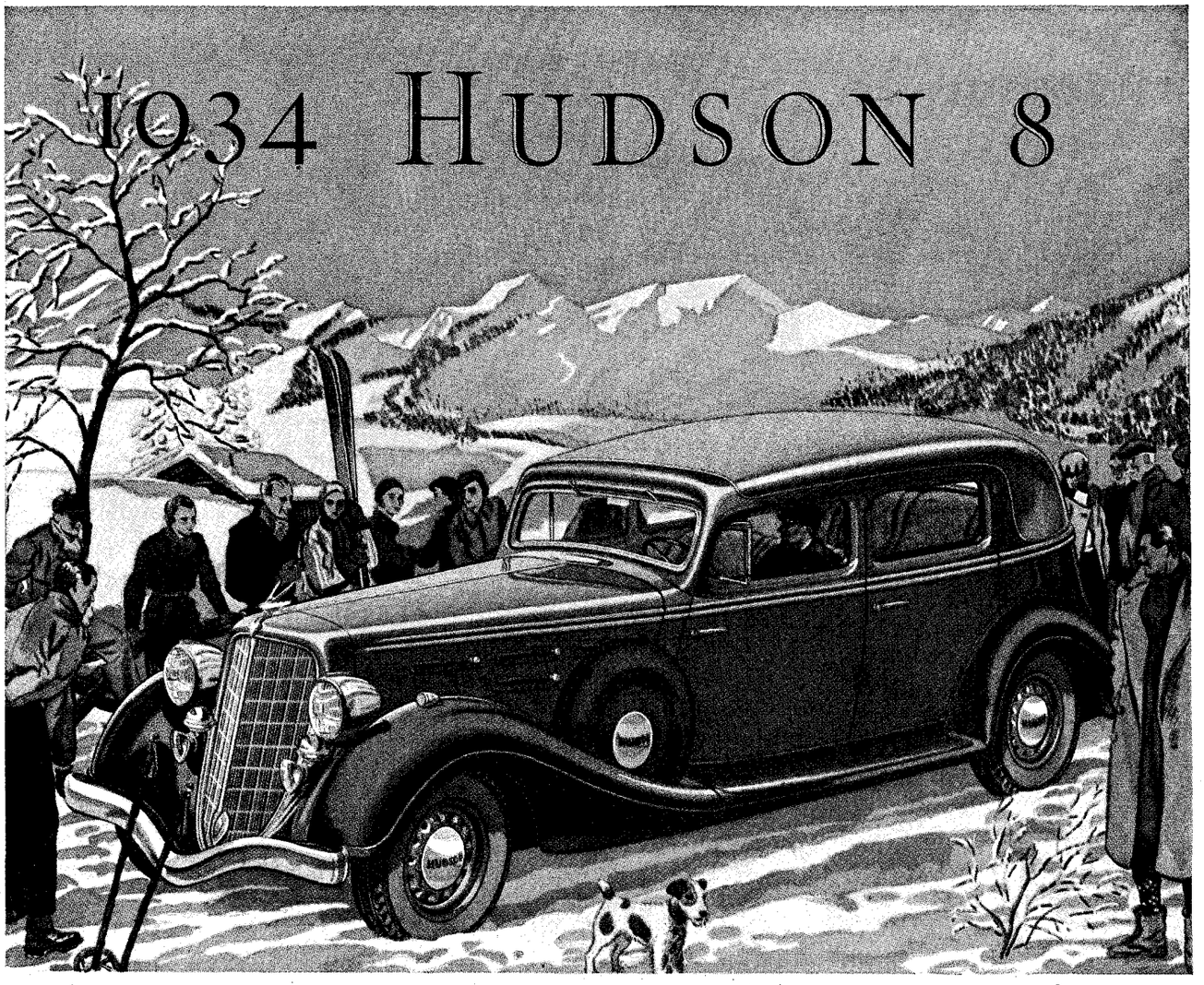

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Settle back in the seat of one of them.

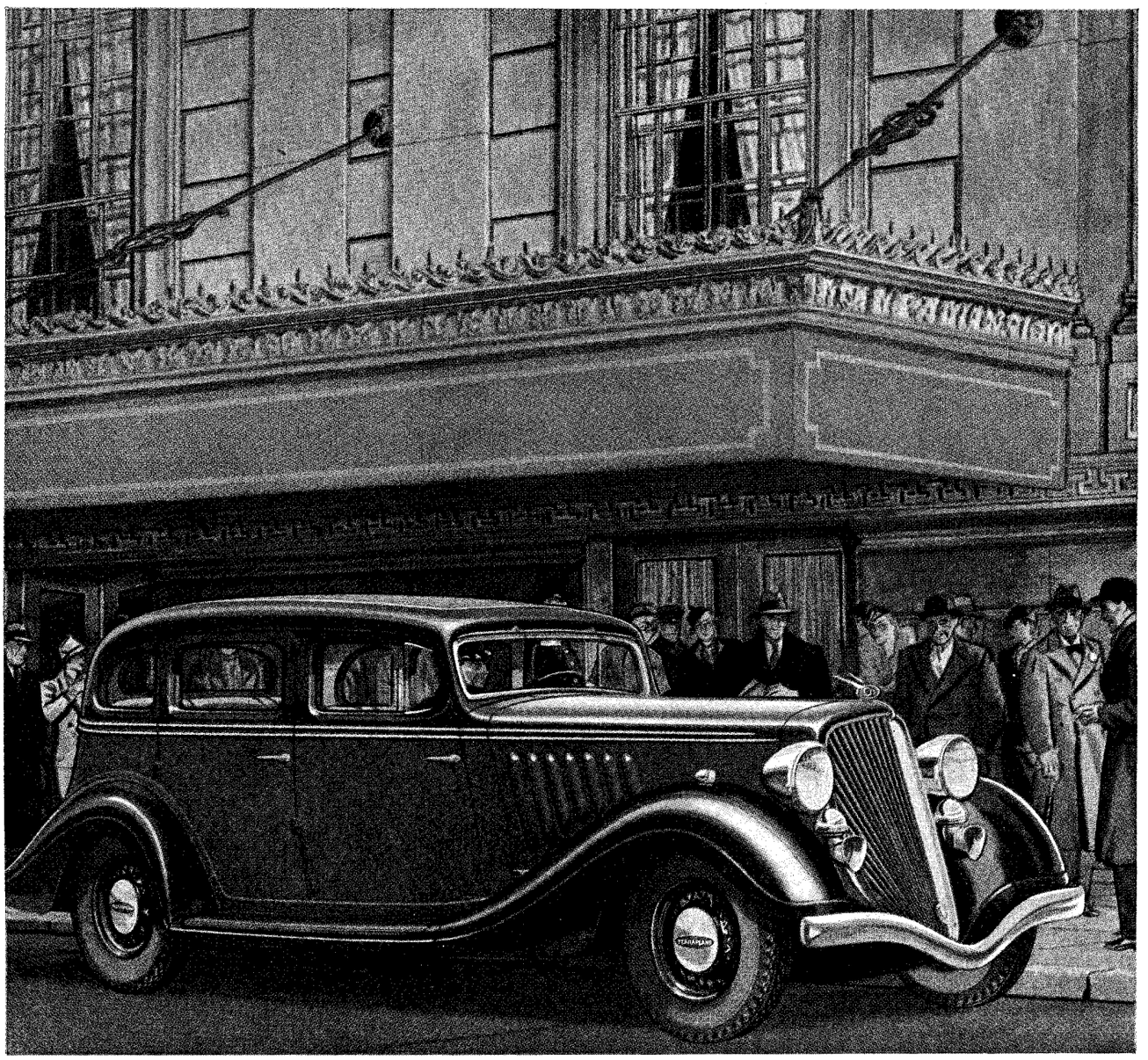
A finger-touch, and the quiet Terraplane engine starts. A smooth shift of gears, and away you go!

Deftly you weave in and out of traffic. . . In the Terraplane you slip through swiftly, safely—unchallenged.

Red light! You come to a soft, quick Terraplane stop.

And when the light turns green, you glide instantly away from the cars around you into the free road ahead.

In the open country, trees and houses seem to sweep towards you. You scarcely know you're moving—so smoothly do you fly



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NOW EVEN MORE COMFORTABLE, with its big, roomy body protected from road shocks and sidesway by four new individual Road Levelers and patented splayed springs . . . Axleflex independent springing is available.

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AGAIN PRICED SO LOW that any new-car pocketbook can buy one!

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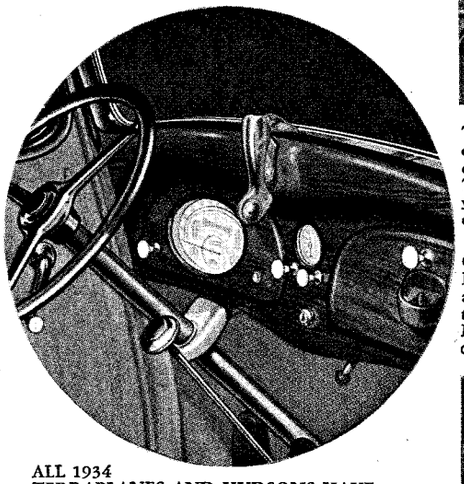

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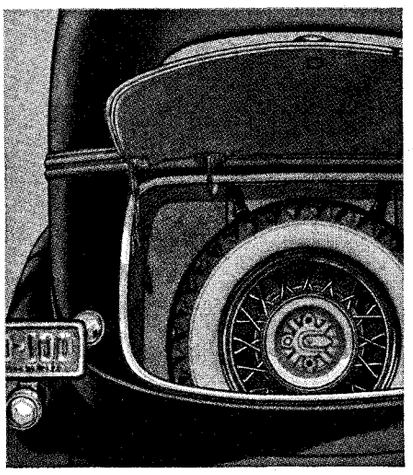

THE LUGGAGE VESTIBULE . . . This new safe-deposit storage space provides ample room for the extra wheel and tire, plus packages and bundles. The wheel may be carried in the fender well—then you can put additional luggage here, safe from dirt, dampness and abduction.

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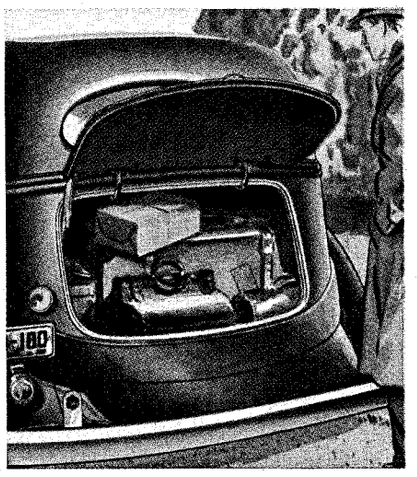
CONTROL YOUR OWN WEATHER! . . . Every Hudson and Terraplane passenger gets fresh air by a slight turn of the front wind-deflector handle or the rear sliding-window handle. No cold drafts. No fog on windshield and windows. Smokers cause no discomfort to other passengers.



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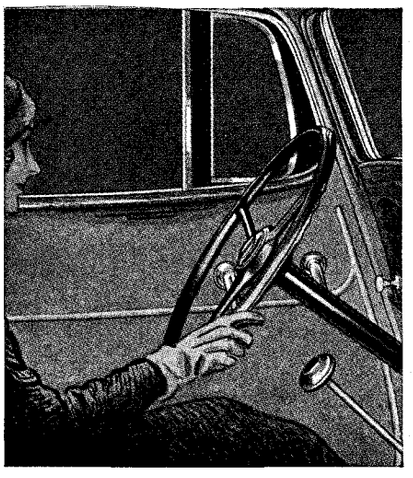

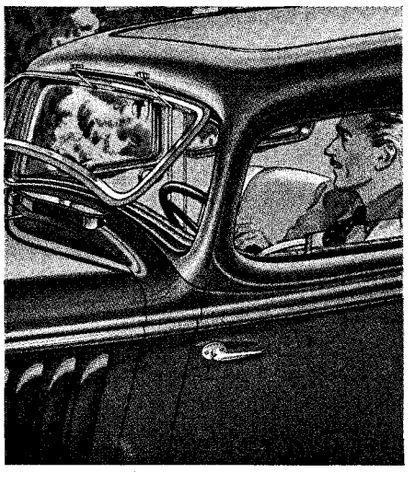

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Stars Blaze in the Museum Sky

In the Planetarium, Unique Combination of Theater, School, and Motion-Picture House, Astronomy Is Stripped of Its Mystery, and the Mechanics of Celestial Bodies Are Illustrated

THERE are now in existence twenty of those unique combinations of theater, school, and motion-picture house known as planetaria. The latest, the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, is the second in America, the other being in Chicago. Europe boasts eighteen. Two more are to be constructed in this country in the near future; one in New York and another in Los Angeles, where the building to house it is now under construction.

In principle all planetaria are alike. The idea was conceived by Dr. Oskar von Miller, founder of the Deutsches Museum of Munich, an institution famous for its pioneer work in the popularization of science. To Dr. Miller the ordinary model of the solar system—a collection of balls representing the planets, the sun and moon—seemed inadequate. He wanted stars blazing in a museum sky that seemed real; he wanted to strip astronomy of its mystery, to reproduce the overwhelming aspect of the heavens at night under conditions that would make it possible to explain and illustrate the mechanics of celestial bodies to laymen.

He communicated these ideas to Dr. Walther Bauersfeld of the Carl Zeiss works at Jena, Germany. The result was an apparatus which is the heart of every planetarium: a projector built on the principle of the old-fashioned magic-lantern, highly elaborated along scientific lines.

The projector in its modern version runs on a track and is shaped like a huge dumbbell. The knobby ends are covered with lenses—119 of them—through which light can be made to stream upon the dome above at the bidding of the operator. Various parts of the projector are operated by electric motors, to reproduce in moving points of light the motions of the planets. So accurate is this mimicry that even such motions as the 26,000-year wobble of the earth —nutation—is accurately copied. The movements of the planets can be slowed or accelerated. "Years" can be made to pass in a few moments; centuries, as measured in astronomical movements march across the dome of the planetarium while the audience watches in awed silence. The intricate motions of the bodies of the solar system can thus be clearly illustrated and explained—hence both the fascination and the educational value of planetaria.

A Celestial Drama

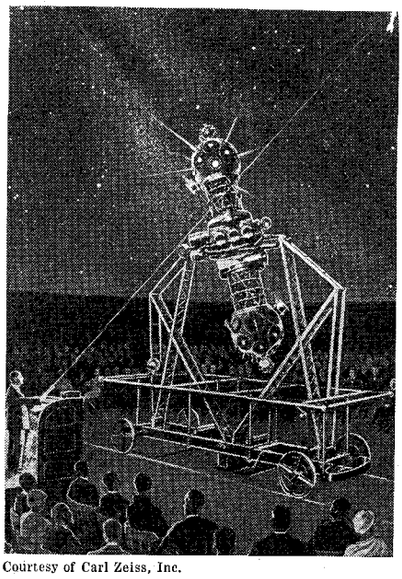
Waldemar Kaempffert recently described in the New York *Times* what it feels like to attend a planetarium lecture:

"Enter the planetarium of Philadelphia and you see a circular auditorium sixty-eight feet in diameter, over which stretches a white hemispherical vault. Around the wall is an artificial horizon with the familiar structures of Philadelphia silhouetted against the sky. Near the entrance is an enclosed desk. Here the lecturer takes his place at a switchboard. He has only to throw little tumbler switches in order to make the sixty-eight-foot welkin do his bidding.

"In the center of the auditorium stands a curious structure that looks as if it were some weapon invented by H. G. Wells for the annihilation of humanity by a host of Martians.

Night's Darkness

"Five hundred spectators take their places and await the beginning of a celestial drama. There is no curtain—only the bare white dome above and the horizon with its silhouetted buildings. The lecturer begins.



Courtesy of Carl Zeiss, Inc.

INSIDE A PLANETARIUM

Gradually the auditorium lights are dimmed until at last darkness reigns. There is a reason for this ceremony. The eye must accustom itself to obscurity—a matter of about fifteen minutes.

"The audience forgets where it is. The canopy above seems to be vast and infinitely deep and distant, tho strangely orbless. A switch is thrown. From 500 throats comes an involuntary 'Ah-h-h.' The Milky Way and 2,700 stars blaze of a sudden in the sky. Astronomers recognize the constellations and note that the great nebula of Andromeda, the Orion nebula, the Beehive cluster in Cancer are all in their proper places. A hush falls over the audience.

"'It is sunset,' says the lecturer. 'Here you see Venus shining as an evening star.' And he points to Venus with a long finger of light—a beam from a flash-lamp in his hand. As he throws the beam hither and thither, an arrow marked on the lamp lens darts about on the vault and directs attention to the specific body about which he is talking.

"By the aid of the apparatus, the lecturer carries his hearers all over the earth and forward and backward in time. He shows them constellations now shining for the inhabitants of Cape Town or groupings of stars that cavemen saw 50,000 years ago in Southern France, or stellar patterns that the human race will see 50,000 years hence.

"Days are compressed into seconds, whole decades and centuries into minutes. For example, the earth's axis completes one gyratory revolution or wobble in 26,000 years. The planetarium telescopes these 26,000 years into a few minutes. As a result, what the astronomer calls the precession of the equinoxes becomes visible and intelligible."

The Fels Planetarium differs from others mainly in the construction of the projection dome. In most planetaria this consists of cloth stretched over a dome-shaped framework. At Philadelphia the dome is made of curved sheets of stainless steel. Unpleasant echoes which might otherwise result from this kind of construction are avoided by perforating the steel with a pattern of tiny holes and backing it with sound-absorbing material.

True in Shape

James Stokely of the Franklin Institute, in a communication to THE LITERARY DIGEST, points out that the dome is thus truly hemispherical in shape, impossible with cloth construction.

The Fels Planetarium was built through the generosity of Samuel S. Fels. It is housed in the new building of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute. The rest of the building gives space for the activities of the Franklin Institute, and in addition a museum similar in scope to the Deutsches Museum in Munich. There will ultimately be an astronomical observatory on the top floor, equipped with a 24-inch reflecting and a 10-inch refracting telescope for the use of the public.

The Age of Ink

Most experts called to court to determine the age of disputed documents believe that the blue dye in writing done with an ordinary blue-black ink will be oxidized away in fifteen years. C. E. Waters of the National Bureau of Standards has discovered that this is untrue. He found undecomposed dye in seventy-eight out of 148 samples of writing older than fifteen years.

The composition of inks varies a great deal, depending on the ideas of the manufacturer, but in general, according to *Science Service*, a blue-black ink contains the following substances: ferrous sulfate, tannic acid and gallic acid from nutgalls, a free mineral acid, an antiseptic, and a blue dye. The permanent black color of the writing is produced by the oxidation of the iron from the almost colorless ferrous compound to a black ferric compound, and the purpose of the blue dye is to provide a temporary color.

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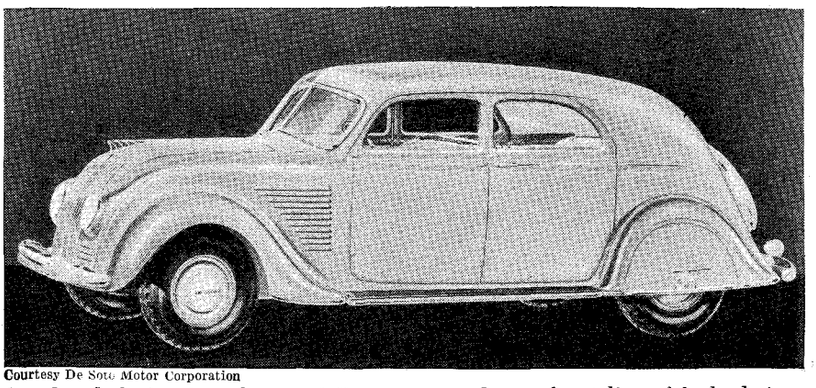
Automobiles Turn to Air-planes for Design

Racy Streamlining Is the Dominant Motif in the New Models, Which Also Have Mechanical Innovations to Assure Greater Safety at Sustained High Speed

By William E. Berchtold

THE airways will furnish 1934's styles for the highways. The sleek, racy streamlining of the modern air-plane provides the dominant motif for the new products of automotive genius at the Thirty-fourth National Automobile Show.

Speed and motion have been so artfully incorporated into the styling of body designs that the new models appear to be moving even as they stand inert on the wine-colored carpet of the show's main hall. Sweeping back from sloping front to fan-shaped or beaver-like tails, a sense of rhythmic motion runs through the new body designs. Fenders resemble the streamlined "pants" of a racing air-plane. Headlights taper backward in bullet-like forms. Windshields slope at a more rakish angle, with improved vision and more facile means of adjustment as features. Tapering ridges embossed on headlights, hoods, fender skirts and bodies add swiftness to the lines of some new models.



Courtesy De Soto Motor Corporation

Speed and rhythm have been artfully incorporated into the styling of body designs for the new models

Staged in the colorfully decorated halls of New York's Grand Central Palace, January 6 to 13, the National Show brings together the 1934 models of more than two dozen automobile manufacturers and four score makers of parts and accessories. The National Show inaugurates January's usual heavy program of motor fairs in scores of cities throughout the country. Executives, engineers and designers from the motor-car plants are on edge to learn how the public will accept their new offerings. With total production of motor vehicles reaching 2,048,000 units during the last year, 1933 showed a 42 per cent. improvement over 1932's "rock bottom" production record, which was the lowest since the World War. The manufacturers are hopeful of further improvement in 1934.

Many New Features

Glib salesmen are ready to explain the new features of the twenty-seven makes included in this year's National Show: Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Continental, De Soto, Dodge, Franklin, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, LaSalle, Lincoln, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Studebaker, Stutz, Willys-Knight, Terraplane, and the Lancia, of Italian manufacture. Ford, who is not a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce which sponsors the show, displayed his 1934 line to throngs of motorists visiting his own exposition last month. All available exhibit space was taken for the National Show.

While the air-plane's streamlining inspired the major motif for styling the 1934 models, its aerodynamic possibilities have been utilized only to a limited extent because most manufacturers believe that the public will not accept a radical departure from the body lines to which they have become accustomed. Still remembering the public's reaction to such design innovations as the "potato bulge" of a few years ago, most manufacturers have considered it wiser to retain their recognized style characteristics and employ the streamline idea as a means of obtaining more smoothly blended contours. The public's appraisal of the most radically streamlined designs in the show will be watched closely as a key to possible further use of the innovation in future models. Designers have been toying with streamlining in scientific wind-tunnel tests for five years, but the 1934 models are the first to introduce it as a predominant style feature.

The principal new mechanical features are aimed at the elimination of road shocks, vibration, and "shimmy" so that greater safety can be assured at sustained touring speeds of forty-five to sixty miles an hour. All manufacturers are anxiously awaiting the public's reaction to independent suspension of the front wheels in place of the conventional axle. The feature, introduced as standard equipment on all lines of the show's largest exhibitor and as optional equipment on some other makes, may win universal adoption if the public appraisal is favorable. Independent springing designs, used on eleven European makes in last year's Paris Salon, eliminate vibrations due to inequalities of road surfaces. Shocks ordinarily communicated to occupants of the automobile when driving at high touring speeds over rough roads are absorbed as the front wheels move against suspension springs. Manufacturers using conventional front axles, some of them tubular, also have given attention to the problem of front-end stability at critical speeds so that all new models insure a higher safety factor. Wire wheels predominate in the new models.

Engines in the 1934 models generally show an increase in horse-power without increasing cylinder dimensions, the "stepping-up" of power being achieved through the use of higher compression ratios and operating at greater crankshaft speeds. Engine speeds of 3,600 R.P.M., considered high last year, have been increased to more than 4,000 R.P.M. on some new models. The increase is made possible through the use of aluminum cylinder heads and similar refinements. Better intake manifolding, improvements in ignition and carburetion systems, and the use of lighter reciprocating parts, such as aluminum connecting rods, insure better fuel economy, higher thermal efficiency and greater horse-power in the 1934 engines. The higher engine speeds have called for improved lubrication systems and the wider use of such features as oil-temperature regulatirs.

New Ventilation Systems

Ventilation systems, a major sales feature on some 1933 models, are simpler, more effective and more generally adopted as standard equipment on the new models. Many of the new automobiles have been slung lower than their predecessors; wheel-bases having been lengthened as much as five inches on some to permit a redesigning of bodies to give passengers more leg room, greater head room, and wider, deeper and better designed seat cushions.

Power brakes are standard equipment on many lines for 1934, with dash control of brake pressures to suit varying road conditions presented by snow, wet or dry surfaces. The vacuum principle for clutch and starting operations is employed more extensively. Refinements of clutches practically eliminate the need for shaft and bearing lubrication, and pedal pressures have been decreased. Transmission improvements provide for quieter and easier changing of speeds, but there appears to be no general trend toward devices for automatic operation of the transmission.

The air-plane again shows its influence on the 1934 models when instrument panels are examined, for the interiors of many body designs are styled to focus on a panel carrying large-faced speedometer dials and other instruments which resemble those in air-planes.

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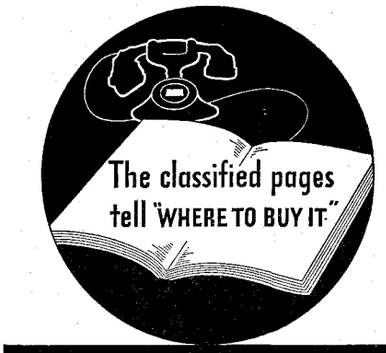

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. . . You'll find them at the auto show and in the 'yellow pages'

Whether you want to buy a new model or get your present car serviced, the classified telephone book can save you time and trouble.

To locate nearest authorized dealers just look for the advertised brands you want. There you'll find names, addresses and telephone numbers of local representatives.

Many other products are listed in this convenient way.

"Where to Buy It"

Safety Rules for Motorists

Most of the Thousands of Vehicle Accidents That Occur Daily Are the Result of Driver Failure

Few motorists are aware that the cost of the thousands of vehicle accidents that occur daily comes out of their pockets. These costs are reflected in taxes, rent and in the price of everything they buy—even food, clothing and luxuries. In addition, there is the direct hazard to the motorist and his family, for every year the fatality and injury roll is equivalent to the casualty list of a world war experience. Whether one is driving, walking or riding, there is exposure to a risk originating in ignorance, inexperience and carelessness.

Most vehicle accidents result from some driver failure, but unfortunately, few drivers realize their own shortcomings, and having complied with the requirements of a licensing agency, make no further effort to educate themselves in the duties or obligations of a driver. To qualify as a good driver one should thoroughly understand the rules of the road, be endowed with a fair measure of courtesy and old-fashioned "horse sense," and be a part of the vehicle when the hands close on the controls. Probably courtesy and common sense are the most important, but highway courtesy is a rarity, and even common sense may fail when knowledge of what should be done is lacking and no time to think it over is available.

The first duty of the owner, whether he drives or not, and of the driver, whether he owns the car or not, is to assure himself that he, any member of his family, or an employee who is to drive a vehicle, fulfils the requirements of a good driver, as defined above, and is physically fit for the work involved.

The second duty is to assure himself that all vital parts of the vehicle are in good condition, giving special attention to the steering gear, brakes, tires and lights.

In the event of a serious accident the authorities should, and in many jurisdictions do, make careful inspections, and if possible, tests of any vehicle involved. Their testimony may make or break your case if legal proceedings follow. Therefore, unless you are an expert mechanic, it is far better to have all adjustments and maintenance work done by a reliable service organization.

The horn is also an essential but much abused part of your equipment. If a vehicle is under proper control it is seldom needed except to warn others that you are about to pass. The indiscriminate sounding of the horn in an attempt to blow others out of the way, as a door-bell, or at intersections where the view is not obstructed, is extremely annoying to others and of no advantage to the driver.

The question of how the driver should signal seems to be a hopeless muddle due to the methods called for in State and municipal regulations. The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety recommends as follows: "Whenever the signal is given by means of the hand and arm (as distinguished from a mechanical device) the driver shall indicate his intention to start, stop, or turn by extending the hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the vehicle." This is because it is impracticable to contact all drivers to teach them to give more complicated signals in such a manner that they will be understood. Many drivers and passengers cause confusion by dangling their hands, pointing, and shaking ashes off their smokes.

The number of drivers who pull away from the curb, make sudden turns and stops, and alight from their cars on the traffic side of the vehicle without a look or a signal is surprizing. A clear-cut signal given well in advance of any reduction in speed or change of direction is essential to safety. Brake lining and tires are expensive, and a gradual application of brakes, with the clutch engaged until the vehicle comes almost to a full stop, combines safety, economy and courtesy.

"Right of Way," especially as applied to intersections, is universally misunderstood or ignored. As set up in the "Uniform Vehicle Code," it does not give a driver approaching an intersection right of way over all vehicles approaching on his left; this only applies when both vehicles reach the intersection (the extended curb lines) at the same time, making due allowance for the speed of each. The vehicle reaching the intersection first, assuming a stop is required, should be granted right of way.

Unnecessary hesitation and slow driving, usually accompanied by a failure to keep to the right, are a constant source of annoyance to others, as is the habit of stopping on the traveled portion of the highway to park, make adjustments, or change tires.

One of the commonest driver faults is following another vehicle too closely. This hazard would be greatly reduced if all drivers would make it a practise to keep far enough behind a vehicle, to permit others who wish to drive at a faster rate to pass without having to cut around two or more cars.

Automobile Brake Chart

Approximate minimum stopping distance for four-wheel brakes in good condition on a level and dry concrete roadway:

Miles Per Hour	*Seconds Required to Stop*	*Minimum Stopping Distance in Feet*
10	.8	20
20	1.7	37
30	2.5	72
40	3.3	114
50	4.0	175
60	5.0	244

Two-wheel brakes will require nearly twice the distance. Chart based on tests made by the New York Police Department.

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Gangster Gasoline

In description of the growth of gasoline racketeering, Paul E. Hadlick, secretary of the marketing section of the Government Planning and Coordinating Committee of the oil-industry code, says: "Since the average tax on gasoline is larger than the average retail profit, organized racketeers have gone into the business on a scale as wide-spread, as profitable, and far less perilous than racketeering in liquor."

In 1932, taxes were paid by motorists on more than sixteen and a half billion gallons of gas in the United States. It is conservatively estimated that more than two and a half billion gallons were smuggled into the market tax free. At an average tax of four cents a gallon, that means that tax-paying motorists handed over $100,000,000 last year to gasoline racketeers. That is a measure of the growth of this new racket.

There are many different ways for the gasoline bootlegger to escape gasoline taxes, but the easiest and the most profitable is by smuggling. A gas bootlegger may buy a tank-truck load of gasoline in Missouri, for example, where the tax is two cents a gallon. If questioned by a Missouri tax collector, he declares that the gas is to be shipped to another State. By law, the gasoline is then in interstate commerce and can not be taxed in the State of origin—Missouri, in this case. In the small hours of the morning, "to avoid the heavy traffic," the bootlegger will then truck the gas into Kentucky, where the tax is five cents, or into Arkansas, Mississippi, or Alabama, where the tax is six cents, or into Tennessee, where the tax is seven cents. Set down in Tennessee, a truck-load a day of that gasoline would net about $1,000 a week to be divided between the bootlegger and the filling-station operator at the expense of the motorist.

Thousands of gallons of gasoline are bootlegged under cover of the law that provides that gasoline to be used for cleaning purposes, stationary engines, or for farm tractors and other motors that will not be used on the public highway, is exempt from taxation.

In Oklahoma, enough gasoline was reported consumed in tractors to have fueled twice as many tractors as were registered in the whole State if they had all been working twenty-four hours a day all year. There are hundreds of farmers in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Montana, and other States who might be called "gasoline moonshiners." One of these buys a barrel of crude oil, or he may get it from a small flowing well or a pumper on his own farm, and then set up his own tea-kettle refinery.

Blending is one of the tricks of the bootlegger's trade that will lessen the danger of detection. An owner of a filling station may be only slightly dishonest: He may buy 1,000 gallons of good gasoline from a reputable distributer, and then sit up until four in the morning to buy 5,000 gallons of inferior gasoline from a bootlegger, to mix with his good gas. Or he may blend his good gas with naphtha, kerosene, or even furnace oil and sell the mixture as a "high test" motor fuel "at bargain prices."

"This SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA *vacation is just what you needed, Bob*"

HELEN: Isn't the Pacific *blue?* And such beaches. You'll go back looking like a life-guard.

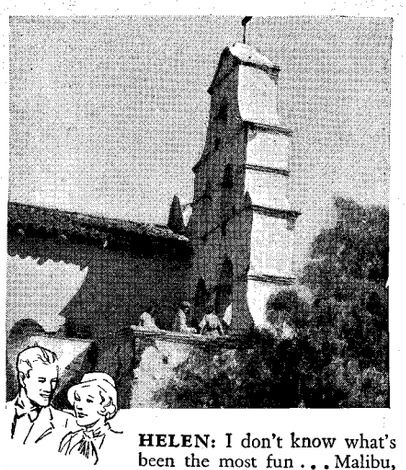
BOB: Wait till you try the surfboard. There's a thrill for you—that and the deep-sea fishing.

BOB: This night life is certainly a liberal education—I never saw so many celebrities anywhere.

HELEN: And everybody's been so nice to us . . . I'm positively surfeited with entertainment.

HELEN: How could anybody be satisfied with an ordinary, hum-drum vacation when you can do all this in 2 weeks—

BOB: For no more money. Boy, this mountain air has me on top of the world all right!



HELEN: I don't know what's been the most fun . . . Malibu, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Pasadena, Glendale, Beverly Hills, Pomona, Hollywood, Los Angeles . . . they're all marvelous.

BOB: And we'll be back for more next year!

You can do it in 2 weeks

YOU need more than an ordinary vacation this year. Use your precious vacation hours to get *clear away*—see new horizons—regain your perspective. Southern California's cool nights and rainless days can send you back a brand new person!

By train (fares cut again) even from New York, a 2-weeks vacation gives you 10 days actually here. And costs are amazingly low.

FREE: 72-page vacation book, with detailed costs—also routing

Send now for 72-page Southern California vacation fact-book, most complete ever published. Nearly 150 photos, details of everything to see and do here, itemized costs, time required, maps and detailed routing from your home city — *all free.* Just mark and mail the coupon.

Come to California for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for tourists, attractions are unlimited.

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GLAD TO ANSWER QUESTIONS About the Self-Shifting Reo!

● People are writing me from all over the world, asking questions about the new Self-Shifting Reo.

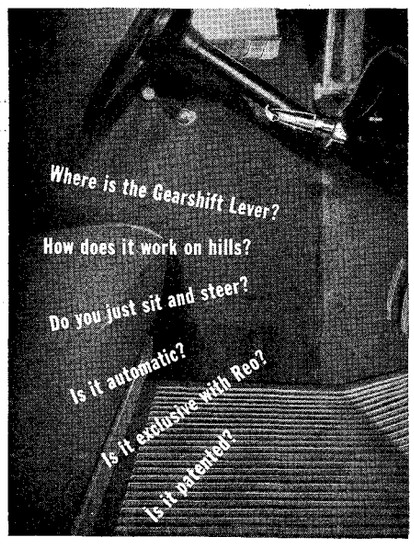
For those who inquire about its practicability, I wish to make this one point:

If ever a product was *proved* practical, it was the REO SELF-SHIFTER.

We tested it under every conceivable condition for two years. We took *extraordinary* precautions to make sure it was right. Then—in May, 1933—we gave it to the public.

Since then there has been ample time for thousands of owners to draw their own conclusions. Read some of their letters and you will quickly realize what the verdict is.

"The greatest thing yet in automobiles!", they write. "It makes driving easier and safer." "It saves us work and fatigue."


Where is the Gearshift Lever?
How does it work on hills?
Do you just sit and steer?
Is it automatic?
Is it exclusive with Reo?
Is it patented?

In all my 30 years in the industry, I have not seen such enthusiasm over a new product. *Practical,* indeed!

We enjoy getting these letters of inquiry. If you have a question about "the car without a gearshift lever", do not hesitate to write.

R. H. Scott

President, Reo Motor Car Co.

Our standard passenger car prices are now as low as $795 at factory, plus tax.

WRITE today for copy of interesting booklet, PROOF, in which owners give their candid opinions of the Reo Self-Shifter. Also detailed explanation of its operation.

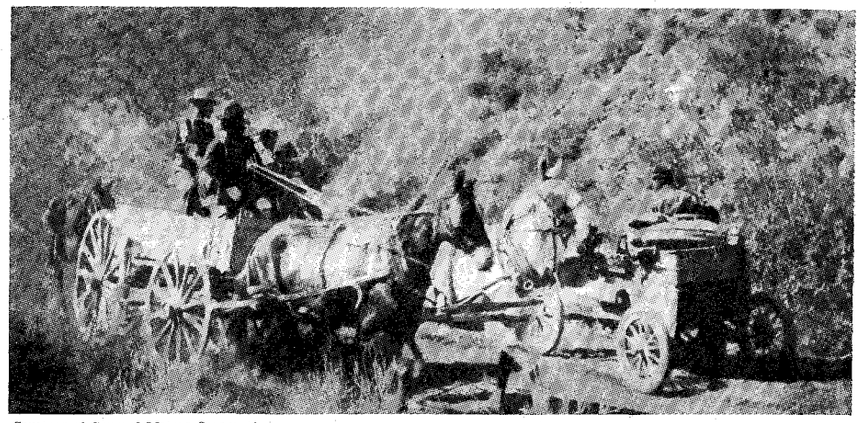
SEE THE REO SELF-SHIFTER AT THE SHOWS

REO MOTOR CAR CO.
LANSING, MICH.

Wheeled Pioneers of Prosperity

The Upturn in the Automobile Industry May Be Regarded as a Definite Harbinger of Returning Prosperity

Jason Lee, thirty-one years old, six feet three inches tall, a raw-boned young New Englander with an iron frame, straddles a horse at a frontier post in Missouri and rides northwestward. He toils across the plains, painfully climbs the wall of the Rockies, reaches Fort Vancouver on September 15, and, in the valley of the Willamette, establishes the first American settlement of homes in Oregon. His journey from Missouri (1,800 miles as the crow flies) has required 150 days, each one filled with toil of the most arduous and dangerous character. Jason Lee records in his diary that the party once advanced twenty-five miles in one day, but only "by a severe march of nine hours." Their average daily progress was twelve miles.



Courtesy of General Motors Corporation

The first automobile to cross the continent from East to West, in 1905, meets plainsmen who have never before seen such a contrivance. Note the saddle horse trailing the wagon

This was in 1834, a century ago. In 1834, except upon the fringes of that vast territory stretching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, in those two million square miles of wilderness, not a single road had been cut, when Jason Lee set out, and not one carriage with wheels was to be found. Two million square miles lay empty and silent. But it was said of Jason Lee, as he gazed upon that silent empire, "The strong man sees the *possible* houses and farms."

The creaking of heavy wheels moving westward began. Ox-cart, Conestoga wagon, covered wagon, stage-coach, wheeled vehicle of every description, wheeled pioneers of prosperity. They did not wait for the railroad. With their help, the vast wilderness began to blossom with "the *possible* houses and farms." Then the railroads, with their wheeled carriages upon rails—and a second blossoming, upon a still vaster scale, followed their coming. By 1894, sixty years after Jason Lee's journey across the empty plains, the entire continent was occupied, the era of railroad building was coming to an end; men could be heard to say that the pioneering spirit of America had run its course.

But in 1894 one or two men in Michigan, one or two men in Indiana, each with his own dream, were tinkering away in little shops at queer vehicles which snorted and shook convulsively. People began to talk of "horseless buggies," derisively. It was not until the new century had put its first year behind it, that any shop began to manufacture these "gas buggies" in sizable quantity. Olds built 4,000 Oldsmobile runabouts in 1903. Suddenly, in that first decade of the century—1900 to 1910—men grew excited about the possibilities of the new vehicle, as they had grown excited, years earlier, at gold in California or silver in Nevada. Literally hundreds of automobile companies were projected. But of a hundred different cars which were being built before 1908, only eleven are being manufactured to-day. Survival has been only to the strong; but the decade was one of pioneers.

And three of those original companies were chosen as the nucleus of a new company, General Motors, when that corporation was launched, on September 16, 1908. Two others were added years later. Since the corporation is now engaged in celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, attention is called vividly to the fact that the real Era of the Automobile—the era of gigantic achievement, as apart from the experimental years which preceded 1908—is compressed into so recent and so brief a span of years.

In 1908, one motor-car to every 200 of the nation's population was registered in the United States. This year, like the last, will see 20,000,000 cars registered—one car to every six people.

During the past twenty-five years, the motor-vehicle definitely changed America in broad and varied directions. It has given a new freedom for 120,000,000 persons, a control over time and space such as the individual has never known before. And in addition to this transformation of social habits, there must now be listed a new characteristic of the automotive industry. It has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to lead the way out of an industrial depres-

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sion. It is thus, in the opinion of many, a pioneer of prosperity.

Consider its record in this regard: The value of automobiles and trucks produced in the United States did not reach the billion-dollar-mark until 1916. Since that date, there have been four periods of national business depression, with their consequent effect upon the automotive industry. When the production figures for 1932 were added up, a year ago, and the dollar value of cars and trucks built that year totaled less than $800,000,000, it was the gloomiest showing since 1915.

But in each of the three slump periods, 1921, 1924, and 1927, the automotive industry worked itself out of depression and into new prosperity. The past year has shown it to be developing rapidly. Increased sales began to be noticeable early in the year, long before other industries had roused from their gloom.

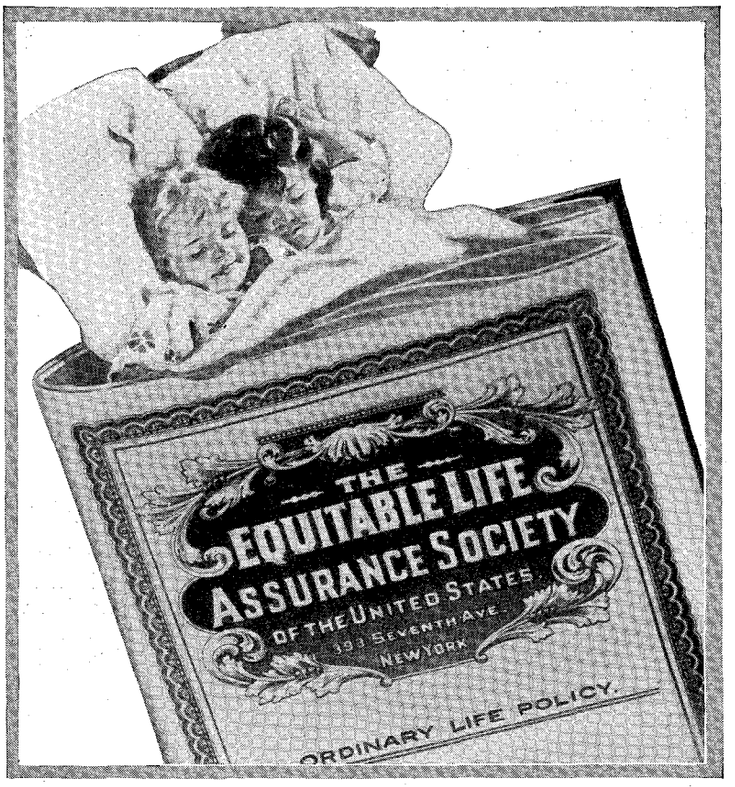
In late December, it was estimated that the sales of passenger-cars for the last months of the year (November and December) would total 200,000 cars. A total of 1,340,990 cars had already been purchased in the first ten months of the year, thus bringing the total retail sales for 1933 to approximately 1,541,000 cars, exceeding 1932's sales (1,006,358 cars) by 535,000—a gain of 53 per cent. On December 26, the Department of Commerce reported that the retail sales of new cars during November, 1933, had exceeded the sales in November, 1932, by 74 per cent.

The industry begins the new year with strong hope that during the next twelve months a new record for rapidity in recovery will be set. This is because recent surveys have shown that more than 10,000,000 car-owners have been driving their old cars for so long that they are eager to buy new ones at the earliest opportunity.

And this feeling of optimism revived is likewise the revival spirit of the pioneer. The man tramping indomitably, a century ago, beside his lumbering ox-cart until he reached the summit of the mountain, saw stretched out below him the wide expanse of valley and plain, and in that empty space saw clearly "the *possible* houses and farms." The pioneer of yesterday was a pioneer of prosperity. The pioneer of to-day sees, with equal clearness, new horizons in a land renewing its youth.

American Automobile Production

Year	*Passenger-Cars*	*Trucks*
1900	4,192	.....
1902	9,000	.....
1904	22,419	411
1908	63,500	1,500
1912	356,000	22,000
1916	1,525,578	92,130
1920	1,905,560	321,789
1922	2,369,089	277,140
1924	3,303,646	434,140
1926	3,948,843	556,818
1928	4,012,158	588,983
1929	4,794,898	826,817
1930	2,910,187	599,991
1931	2,038,183	434,176
1932	1,186,209	245,285
1933 (Est.)	1,685,000	363,000



He even tucked his grandchildren into the policy...

John Burdett wanted to take care of the financial security of his wife, his daughters and his grandchildren.

This was a somewhat unusual problem, yet a solution was found through the Equitable Case Method of life insurance planning.

An Equitable agent showed Mr. Burdett how he could arrange to have (1) the proceeds of his insurance held on deposit by the company to provide a life income for his wife; and at the time of her death (2) the income continued in equal shares to his two daughters for life; and at the subsequent death of a daughter (3) her share of the deposit paid to her children.

Very different from Mr. Burdett's wish may be your own. Perhaps you want to make certain that funds will be available for your son's or daughter's education, or to clear a mortgage on your home, or to provide security for your old age. But whatever your requirement, our Case Method can give you a scientific program to guarantee it.

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FAIR — JUST
LIFE ASSURANCE
SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND
SOCIETY
MUTUAL — COOPERATIVE
OF THE U.S.
NATION-WIDE SERVICE

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States 55-D
Thomas I. Parkinson, *President.* 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

I am interested in your "Case Method" of adapting life insurance to specific needs. Kindly mail explanatory booklet.

NAME .....

ADDRESS AGE

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Rugby Pays Its Own Way Through College

Tho It Has Achieved the Dignity of an East-West Contest, the Game, Something New on Our Playing Fields, Usually Draws Empty Stadia

A WHISTLE trills, and down on the fresh green of spring grass in the Yale Bowl thirty young men, clad in no more pants or padding than a pole-vaulter, form two scattered groups at either end of the field. Again the whistle. A red-eight burly blue-shirts, locked ear-to-hip, butt against eight like linked rugged red-shirted forwards. Then "Coming in . . . now!" and as the ball is tossed in at the feet of the two charging packs of forwards, the game might well be christened, "Riot."

Wide World

Innisfail Park, New York: Captain Bullock, of Yale, tackled by Fraser, New York Rugby Club

shirted player—Harvard, he is—kicks off deep into Yale territory. A blue-shirted player gathers in the ball and starts down the field. This could be football, with Harvard and Yale in underwear. The scattered Yale players move into a rough formation, like wild geese, as they wheel higher for altitude and then move off in a V—from then on, action!

The Yale wedge romps down the field—the man with the ball always out in front of his pack, for there is no interference in rugger. As Harvard tacklers close in, the ball moves out the wing of the wedge in last-minute, sometimes tackle-beating, laterals. The last man on the wing is bottled. "Find touch!" is the cry as he punts on the run far down the field, out of bounds into "touch." Then, "Line out here!" This could be basket-ball, as the ball is thrown in over the reaching fingers of paired forwards, lined-out from the side-lines. A Harvard forward has the ball, then "Have it back!" to the waiting V of backfield men. A Harvard runner goes down with the ball under a heap of Yale tacklers. "Loose it! Loose it!" But the Harvard man is a football player who has been taught to hang on to the ball. Then "Feet! Feet!" and flailing feet kick the ball loose from the prostrate footballer. This might be soccer, as they dribble the ball out into the open with their feet. The offending footballer is carted off the field, and the game goes right on *without* a substitute. Fourteen red-shirts against fifteen blue-shirts now.

Wide World

International Rugby at Innisfail: Cambridge, England vs. All-America

Or "Scrum here!" may be the cry, and

The scattered handful of spectators lounging in the sun-warmed seats of the Bowl are more amused than excited. "What is it?" inquires a late-comer, as if he had stumbled in on a Roman chariot race or an Athenian drama. "They call it Rugby," some one answers. "It slipped in from Oxford with the House Plan."

Four years ago, the undergraduates up at Cambridge and New Haven were in an uproar about the efforts that were being made under cover of the Harkness House Plan to convert their Yale and Harvard into an "Oxford-in-America." Harold Cooper, studying at Yale on an English Fellowship, braved the undergraduate distrust of things English, and reintroduced Rugby to Yale after a long lapse that had been filled with football of sorts. With admirable obstinacy and the help of Cecil Bullock, another English Fellow, Cooper established the game at Yale in three months' time. The next year Cooper transferred to Princeton and established the game there—a regular missionary, this Cooper. P. deQ. Cabot, a former member of the famous New Zéaland All-Blacks, put the game on a firm basis at Harvard, and Big Three Rugby was no longer fiction.

Those persistent Britishers turned the trick all alone. At Yale, at a time when millions were being set aside for the erection of a gymnasium, all that Cooper asked of the Athletic Association was a field to play on, a few cast-off football shoes, and the privilege of being let alone. He got a field—in the middle of a swamp that had once been a dump heap—and a few old football shoes; but the players had to help clear the burnt brush and the broken bottles off the field, most of them had to buy their own shoes, and all of them had to pay their own expenses on trips. From that humble beginning the Yale Rugby Club continued to grow, until last year they were able to send a fifteen that included two football captains—Johnny Wilbur and Bob Lassiter—to Bermuda, where they beat the British Navy fifteen.

Other teams were organized in the East: the U. S. Marines in Philadelphia; the Irish Shamrocks and the French Sporting Club in New York City; and the New York Rugby Club, made up of old Oxford and Cambridge "rugger blues" living in America. Imagine a group of old Yale gridiron heroes leaving their banks and the Stock Exchange an hour early to play a football game with a similar team of old Harvard football players just for the fun of it!

Regular rugby games were played between Stanford and the University of California as late as 1914. And last winter, Harry Maloney, director of minor sports at Stanford, revived the venerable game out on the Pacific coast. Teams organized by Stanford, California, the Olympic Club, the San Francisco Blues, the Barbarians, Pasadena, and Lane Hospital were among the first member fifteens of the California Rugby Union. Under the guidance of Harry Maloney, Stanford has taken the lead in establishing the game in the Far West.

Last year, they came through the season with only three points chalked up against them to win the California Championship. This year, in cooperation with California, they sent a combination fifteen for a Christmas tour up into Canada, where they beat the University of British Columbia, ten to eight—there was a time when their rugger junkets extended as far as Australia. And now to top their splendid pioneering record, they have arranged to take a combination Yale-Harvard-Princeton fifteen out to California for a series of games during the Easter vacations, and the Stanford Rugby Club will foot the bill for the trip.

An East-West Rugby Classic! That sounds as if Rugby might offer a determined challenge to our defense-clogged American football. But there are no high-salaried coaches, no high-powered systems, no alumni pressure, no undergraduate apathy, no tremendous gate receipts, nor any frenzied cheering sections—nothing in a Rugby game for football to fear save an hour and twenty minutes of wide-open action, a lot of middle-aged Englishmen in short pants, and a growing lot of young Americans with good legs, good wind, and a love of a game that belongs not to the gallery, nor to the newspapers, nor to the alumni, nor to the coaches; but something new on the playing fields of America—a game played for fun in the eloquent, towering springtime emptiness of football stadia.

International

First Rugby game played in the Yale Bowl; Yale won from Harvard, 11-0, playing to empty seats

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Tennis Comes to America

In 1874 Miss Mary E. Outerbridge saw the yearling game of lawn-tennis being played by British officers in Bermuda. She brought the game back to America and laid out the first lawn-tennis court at the Cricket Club on Staten Island, New York. That story of the introduction of tennis to America was set forth in Malcolm D. Whitman's book, "Tennis, Origin and Mysteries," with the publication of a photostatic copy of the manifest of the ship that brought Miss Outerbridge and tennis back to America from Bermuda.

That should have established the origin of tennis in America, but Robt. W. Henderson, librarian of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York City, has produced a copy of Weyman's New York *Gazette*, dated 1763, in which a house that contains a "tennis-court" is advertised for sale. Mr. Henderson explains that this advertisement refers to the old game of "court tennis, or merely tennis, as the English purists would hold."

This game of court tennis is played on an indoor court that is a faithful reproduction of a monastery courtyard, the site of the original game. Grilled windows, jutting walls, cloisters with roofs sloping onto the court, every "accident of ground" and every architectural angle, bump, or arch is reproduced in outline as a hazard of the game. There are only about sixty such courts in the world to-day.

The rules of the game are so complicated that an uninitiated spectator could look on at the play for hours without comprehending the finer points of the game.

In America, this ancient sport of kings and queens and modern sport of millionaires found an enthusiastic patron in the late Payne Whitney, internationally noted sportsman.

Ogden Phipps, of New York, provided the first major athletic upset of the year when he defeated the veteran national titleholder in the finals of the Tuxedo Park Gold Racquet court tennis championship on January 1. As the first athletic upset, Phipps's victory took the honors from Columbia's defeat of Stanford by the margin of the difference in time between New York and California, but to the average American sports fan, this victory for court tennis will remain a secret.

Soccer Moves Indoors

Soccer fans can see their game played indoors regularly during the winter in Chicago, and now indoor soccer has been given a trial in Milwaukee and pronounced a success. Tennis, rodeos, hockey, lacrosse, and polo have been brought indoors with a marked degree of success, and now that Milwaukee has taken up Chicago's innovation, it looks as if indoor soccer might develop into an established seasonal sport.

The field for the indoor game is necessarily reduced to one-third the regulation size, and there are only nine and sometimes only seven players on the indoor teams; otherwise, the new game is quite the same as outdoor soccer.

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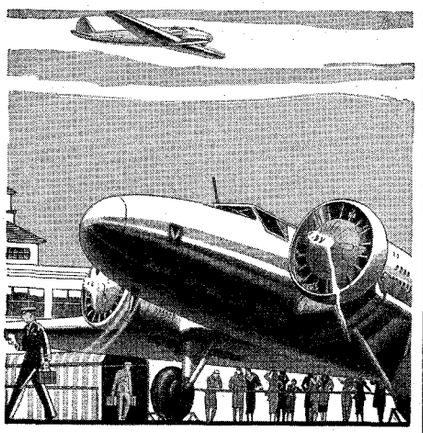

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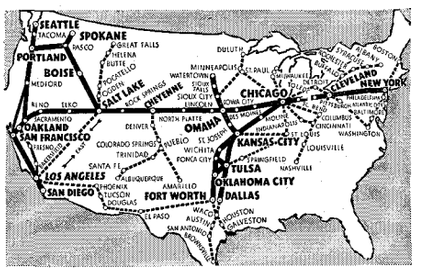

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American Hockey Goes Home to Europe

After Touring Continent and England, Where Game Originated, Champions Will Defend Their Title at Milan

For the fourth year, an American amateur hockey team has begun its annual European tour, this time as defending champions of the World Amateur Hockey Title. Last year, Walter Brown, perennial manager, took over a team that played as the Boston Olympic Club, and included such noted college hockey stars as John Garrison, "Ding" Palmer, and Stewart Iglehart. They won the World's Amateur Championship by defeating the Canadian team in the finals at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. This year, Manager Brown has christened his team the "Massachusetts Rangers," and with the official sanction of the A.A.U., they have started their tour of England and Continental Europe preliminary to the defense of their title, to be staged this year at Milan in February.

This year's defenders will include: Clem Harnedy, Providence, Rhode Island, goal; Arthur Smith and Eddie Keating, Boston, defense; Richard Maley, Philadelphia, and Fred McDonnell, Boston, centers; Bob Nilon, Philadelphia, and Walter Bender, Boston, left wings, and Frank Stubbs of New York and Bob Jeremiah of Boston, right wings.

When they reach Paris they will be joined by Ian (Mike) Baldwin, former Harvard star. Manager Brown has scheduled games for the Rangers in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Oxford and Cambridge, Paris, Switzerland, Vienna and Prague, to be played during the tour.

Considering that ice hockey is of English origin, it is strange that England can not now offer any real native competition to the invading star-spangled Rangers. As a matter of fact, ice hockey was not played and was almost unknown in England three years ago save in the public schools and universities—most unusual when one recalls that it was Maj. B. M. Patton's sextet, representing the British Ice Hockey Association, that introduced the game to Continental Europe back in 1904. T. O. M. Sopwith, noted English aviator and yachtsman, played on that team. Still earlier, in the 1880's when Lord Stanley was Governor-General of Canada, the story has it that the English members of his suite introduced the game of ice hockey to the Dominion—the game that has since become the Canadian national sport. And to-day, England must draw upon resident Canadians in order to put a team on the ice that can afford anything approaching stiff competition for the invading American amateurs.

Last year, the American team introduced a new element in ice hockey to the founders of the game. Three of their games—one in Prague, one in Berlin, and one in London—ended in a free-for-all fight that drew in both spectators and the local police. Those fights grew out of the hard, smashing play of the Americans; the Europeans could not understand that that sort of game was good hockey in America. They branded it as "hooliganism."

School Hockey Takes a Trip

A high school up in Salem, Massachusetts, sent a football team all the way out to California to play a post-season game; Father Sill, headmaster of the Kent School, sent his young crew all the way to England to win the Thames Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta; and now Headmaster Tilghman of the Morristown School in New Jersey tops them all by taking his hockey team on a Christmas tour of games in Switzerland, France, and England.

Such extended athletic tours, especially by a young scholastic team in a minor sport, will unquestionably arouse accusations of "overemphasis on athletics." But the strongholds of "athletic underemphasis" are fast falling as sports programs are constantly pushed to ever more elaborate proportions in the schools and colleges throughout the country. Columbia has long been a rallying point for the fight against overemphasis of athletics.

Commenting specifically on the Morristown School international tour, Gustavus T. Kirby, venerable past-president and present treasurer of the American Olympic Association, says: "It is from contests and contacts of this kind that come better understanding of sport for sport's sake, of peaceful international relations, and happy world friendships. All too frequently it is said that trips away from home are unwise, in that they necessarily invoke a period of cessation from scholastic work and academic activities, but the answer is obvious: Education should not be confined to book learning. Knowledge is not to be found merely in the classroom."

Addressing the congress of the National Student Federation of America at Washington, young, vital Secretary of Agriculture Wallace charges that "our college life has expressed its vitality in such rackets as organized football," and he voices a grave doubt that there is "anything so extraordinarily worthwhile in extra-curricular activities."

Wide World

The Morristown School Hockey Team: (Front row) George H. Tilghman, headmaster and coach; Holland, Newton, Brande, Arnold, Watson, Soper, Craven, Ward, Thaxter Wendell, assistant coach. (Rear row) Schirmer, West, Du Bois, Jones, Pallister (Capt.), Garnaus, Lincoln, Voigtlander

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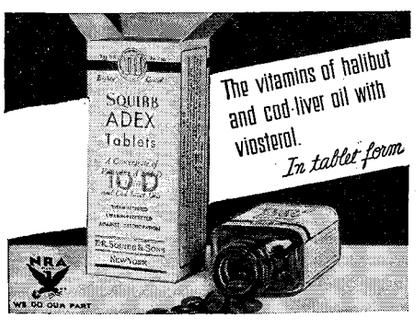

New Nazi Decree Revives The Sterilization Debate

(Continued from page 17)

a superior strain of mental traits, shows adultery and other immoralities, two murders and a batch of Edwardses that never rose above mediocrity. Most genealogists, says Dr. Landman, commit the error of omitting the undesirable members of the family tree.

Most of us have a tendency to trace our genealogy to some historical personage, Dr. Landman points out. But consider that at the time of the discovery of America the average American now living had 16,384 ancestors in the one ancestral generation. Hereafter, then, suggests Dr. Landman, "let us reserve our boasts of our great ancestors of fourteen generations ago until we know what the reputations of the other 16,383 were, whom history has failed to record. Many of them might have been idiots, morons, imbeciles, criminals, prostitutes and other socially undesirable people."

Human sterilization, concludes Dr. Landman, "is not by any means the solution of the problem of the feeble-minded and the mentally diseased. Instead, it creates new problems. . . . Segregation would do all that sterilization would do in preventing the propagation of these social unfits and misfits, but, in addition, remove the many dangers to society which would arise from their freedom. . . . Sterilization of the few that are stable and well conducted, whom institutional training has helped, is practical and wise, but not wholesale sterilization and release. But then, if such persons can be discharged, why sterilize them? The fact of the matter is, also, that many of the mental incompetents that are sterilized and paroled or discharged are returned to the institutions. They need institutional care, anyhow."

Organized religion, especially the Roman Catholic Church, notes Dr. Landman, is opposed to any form of interference with the natural procreation of the race, whether the progenitors be ideal parents or not.

Speaking on the subject in his Christmas message, Pope Pius XI recalled what he said in his encyclical of January 8, 1931. In part, it was that "public magistrates have no direct power over the bodies of their subjects. Therefore, where no crime has taken place and there is no cause present for grave punishment, they can never directly harm or tamper with the integrity of the body, either for the reasons of eugenics or for any other reason."

Wasted Sympathy

The northeastern section of the United States was shivering in the grip of the most severe cold weather it had experienced in thirteen years. The mercury at Boston was lower than it had been in sixty-three years. Temperatures as low as sixty degrees below zero were registered in the Adirondacks.

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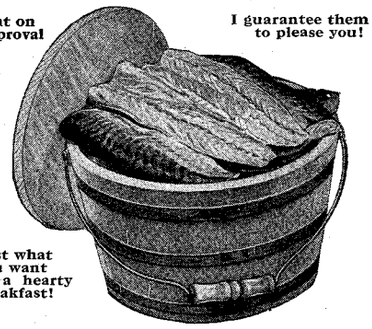

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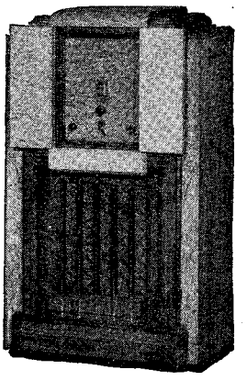

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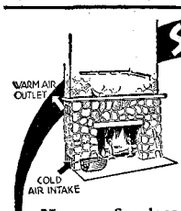

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On the Screen

The return of Greta Garbo to screen acting, after many months of absence in her native Sweden, has been signally successful. There are rumors that the great actress has lost vastly in popularity during her interval of vacationing, that new stars like Katharine Hepburn, representing American types, have thrust her from the solitary pedestal that once was hers. The film-going public must be ever more fickle than its detractors have affirmed, however, if it does not welcome Miss Garbo back with the same homage and adoration that it formerly gave her. For she returns to the cinema a more mature and rounded artist than when she left Hollywood. To the glamour and strange excitement of personality that have always been hers she has added assurance, intensity and range of acting technique that stamp her as little less than supreme in the Hollywood constellation.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Flying Down to Rio, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
***Films** suitable for children.

In **Queen Christina (AAAA)**, Miss Garbo is singularly fortunate in having excellent material. The plot itself is cut to a conventional romantic pattern, with slight regard for the historical archives relating to the Swedish queen, but for it S. N. Behrman has written as splendid dialog as one will hear in many visits to the picture-houses. Shrewd, powerful and frequently poetic, his lines imbue the film with a majestic dignity, a quality of the heroic, that the bare narrative structure does not convey. With these lines and under the sensitive direction of Rouben Mamoulian, Miss Garbo demonstrates a complete command of the spoken word. Her performance is arresting and fluent and marked by the infinite modulation and conviction of voice and gesture that is the gift of the greatest actresses.

The screen drama traces Queen Christina's life from her accession to power on the death of her father, Gustavus Adolphus, to her abdication in favor of her cousin, Prince Charles. Lonely and fighting off arranged marriages with eligible consorts, she falls recklessly in love with the Spanish Ambassador, and finally renounces her throne to be with him. John Gilbert plays the Spanish envoy agreeably, and Lewis Stone is excellent as Oxenstierna, the chancellor. ARGUS.

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Woman in Soviet Russia. By Fannina W. Halle. New York: The Viking Press; $4.50.

America's recent recognition of Russia gives timeliness to this volume. It is written by one who was born in Russia, grew up there, and for the purpose of getting first-hand information for her book returned to that country for two years. Her preface is dated Vienna. Tho the author is frankly a Soviet sympathizer, she gives her book the air of authenticity by furnishing innumerable "case histories." She has presented a vivid picture of this world-shaking effort to establish equality of the sexes. Society, including regulations as to marriage; industry and agriculture; public health; education; military and political life are discussed in detail. Americans will here see what Soviet Russia is driving at.

The October Revolution of 1917 ushered in Sovietism. Sex equality, accomplished so suddenly, naturally produced many disorders, and especially in the primary relations of men and women. Not only ecclesiastical marriage, but registration of marriage was unnecessary. An orgy of free relationships ensued. This, according to the author, has simmered down to conditions the equal, humanly speaking, of those in any other country. And, from her point of view, there is this advantage, that the woman and her child are the paramount consideration, each being fully protected by the State in all circumstances. Illegitimacy bears no stigma. Marriage is easy, and so is divorce. The upshot of this freedom is not yet the ideal state; for men are somewhat lacking in sentiment, and women crave that something more which is bound up with deep-seated love.

There seems to be no question, however, that the generality of women have taken enthusiastically to the large Russian plan. They play their part eagerly in committee work, in conventions, and all the rest. With fine superiority one woman is made to reply thus to a protesting husband:

"Like it or not, I do not care,
Your wife's no addlepate,
Lay finger on me, if you dare,
And I'll be a delegate."

And when it comes to the Five-Year Plan women appear to have caught the spirit more zealously than the men.

A woman poet expresses this spirit as follows:

"Oh, no, we will not stay nor pause,
Class-conscious we, and strong;
The burning force of Russia's cause
Welds all our hearts in one."

There are competitions in industrial efficiency between husbands and wives in order to deter men from being slackers. A fine frenzy is said to animate the women in this new dispensation.

The goal is seen, but the author admits that much remains to be done. Living conditions in particular, owing to a shortage of houses, are abominable. Here is a tenement in which two-thirds of the tenants were educated people, and the rest proletarians:

"The long passage, with doors on both sides, was packed with trunks, baskets, and cupboards. The consequence was that it was always dark, and when the tenants wanted to go from the kitchen or lavatory to their rooms they knocked against all the corners, bruised their foreheads, hurt their knees, and appropriately cursed those who stored their goods here, altho their own rubbish took up considerable space too, and in the darkness it was impossible to know whether you had knocked against your own property or someone else's."

At any rate, revolutionary ideas have been let loose, and ideas are what Russians feed on.

One gathers the impression from this book that discussion of these new ideas goes on incessantly.

Physical conditions are of small concern compared to the promise of so many good things to come. It is remembered that Rome was not built in a day, and that in Russia, only sixteen years after Red October, "a hierarchy of achievement rules, molding the whole of life on one consistent principle, estimating the worth of every person, whether man or woman, according to his or her achievements, achievements according to their social service."

Worth Reading

Artist Among the Bankers. By Will Dyson (New York: Dutton; $2). A biting satire by an English writer and caricaturist on the clash between the creative spirit and the practical spirit in modern affairs.

Fighting for Time. By Glenn H. Worthington (Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Md.). An historical study of the battle that saved Washington, D. C., from the forces of the Confederacy.

The Cross of Peace. By Philip Gibbs (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). Peace propaganda enlivened by a slender romance.

Sea Level. By Anne Parrish (New York: Harper; $2.50). Penetrating glimpses by this able novelist of a group of Americans on a round-the-world cruise.

Skin and Bone. By Thorne Smith (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). A farcical whimsy of a man who on and off turns into a skeleton.

Happy Journeys to Yesterday. By George Aubrey Hastings (New York: Putnam; $2). Pleasant reminiscences of simpler days.

Mr. Fortune Wonders. By H. C. Bailey (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). Eight excellent tales wherein "the advisor to Scotland Yard" engages in some neat deduction.

Every Man a King. By Huey P. Long (New York: Baker and Taylor; $1). The autobiography of a specimen worth studying.

The Third American Revolution. By Benson Y. Landis (New York: Association Press; $1.75). An attempt to relate the New Deal to America, past and future.

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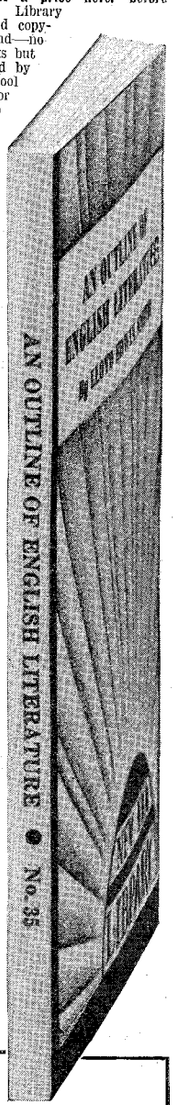

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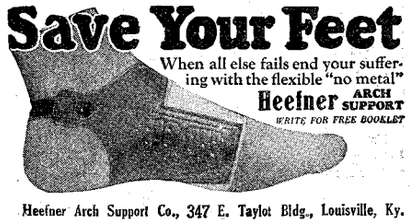

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Jingoists Blunder—the World Wants Peace

(Continued from page 3)

regarding war for any purpose whatever.

In view of the temper of the people in Europe, including that of the human masses, it seems strange to one in Europe to see published in America definite predictions of a European war about to commence such as were made by former Ambassador Morgenthau in an article last October.

Mr. Morgenthau even went so far as to state that in his opinion war would have been begun last summer except for the desire of the warring groups to put in the crops and that it was almost certain in his judgment for 1934. No European statesman would stand for such a declaration as that. He would be instantly discredited by his own people who would be expected to fight the war.

It is popular in this country to support such pessimistic views by drawing a parallel between conditions in Europe to-day and those of 1913. But here again I think a mistake is being made just as I think the mistake is made by Cassandra-like commentators concerning the European mass mind, to which, unlike 1913, the war idea is absolutely abhorrent.

In 1913 war was possible not only between the major nations but between the minor ones, as a first step toward the general conflagration. To-day the relations of the smaller countries—and this is one good job done by the League of Nations—are infinitely better than then. Even Bulgaria has pleasant relations with its neighbors, including Turkey. Hungary, tho feeling bitterly over the Peace Treaty, is not warminded toward Roumania or Czecho-Slovakia, and realizes the hopelessness of making any common cause with German militants. The Little Entente has brought into harmonious relations, politically and economically, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia.

As for Germany, politically, geographically, financially and economically, that country to-day, particularly since the advent of Hitler, is isolated as she never was before, without a single European ally she could count on for war purposes. Is it thinkable she will make such a mistake in 1934, or in the next few years, at least, as to sound the war tocsin?

The nations associated with her in 1913 would to-day be for preserving their own independence, which would put them morally, if not actually, on the French defensive side.

In 1913 the Kaiser had a war machine with which it is ridiculous to compare Hitler marchers. He had a Navy, and heavy armaments in quantity. With Poland, on the east, militarily more efficient than was all of Czaristic Russia, with the Little Entente, France and Belgium encircling her, the conditions against her in starting a war are far more unfavorable than in 1914.

Hitler and the German people know this. Their minds are on some readjustment of present conditions, on making a start toward securing a more equal standing with the nations which defeated her, but by negotiations and not by war.

Wars can no longer be isolated. The old form of dual combat between nations, between France and Germany, for example, is no longer possible. Every European leader accepts this as axiomatic to-day.

Hence when one considers or talks of war in Europe, it is only of one kind of war—a universal devastating kind of war, with great cities and their populations destroyed by bombs and chemicals. Let Hitler, let Mussolini, let a French Premier, attempt to call their peoples to the colors for this kind of a war to-day or in the immediate future, at any time for the next ten years at least, and they would be torn limb from limb by a revolting populace.

Anglo-Italian Teamwork

The "cordial colloquy" between Premier Mussolini and Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, in the Duce's office at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome, was believed to have started close cooperation between Great Britain and Italy for insuring peace in Europe. The Italian view, it was reported, held that nothing could hasten a solution of Europe's problems more than a common stand by the two countries.

While no official account of their first talk was given out, it was authoritatively stated, according to Rome Associated Press dispatches, that a revision of arms figures calculated to strike a satisfactory balance among national armaments, rather than the wholesale slash previously favored by Italy, had been suggested by Premier Mussolini to Sir John. In well-informed circles the belief was that the Duce had practically abandoned hope for the present of winning France over to a radical cut in arms.

This opinion was echoed in the almost-official Italian press as when *Il Lavoro Fascista* declared that "experience gained in the Disarmament Conference has shown it is impossible, at least for some time to come, to bring about any noteworthy reduction in armaments in the most heavily armed countries." Revision of armament distribution, according to the Italian idea, would take the shape of German rearmament and hence the question, instead of being one of disarmament would become one of rearming.

Another momentous problem discussed regarded the suggested reform of the League of Nations. It was considered certain that the Italian Premier in outlining his views to Sir John insisted that the Geneva institution should be divorced from the Versailles Treaty, which in the opinion of Il Duce was drafted in a spirit of vengeance. On this point *Il Lavoro Fascista* declared that in general "the lines of reform of the League should be along the principle which to-day regulates the British Commonwealth of Nations." Continuing, this newspaper noted that "nations forming part of the British Commonwealth are in no way deprived of their rights. It is recognition of the value of natural forces which permits the British Commonwealth to maintain its unity, and the same thing should happen for the League."

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Wedell Races Again, This Time With Death

Hazardous Flight With Child, Critically Ill, As Chief Passenger, Puts Aviator Among Peace-Time Heroes

Carved deep on the tablet of the legion of peace-time heroes is the name of James R. Wedell, whose flight from Houston to Baltimore probably saved the life of five-months-old Sue Trammel.

Wide World

James R. Wedell

The carols of Christmas had hardly faded when a Houston physician told the parents of Sue that her condition was critical; she was suffering from what laymen call "water on the brain," an ailment which had proved fatal to another Trammel child several months before. The physician urged that Sue be rushed to Baltimore in order to undergo an emergency operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Wedell, a famous racing aviator, was on vacation near Houston. He was asked if he would undertake the flight, and an hour later, in shirt sleeves, he sat in the cockpit of a borrowed plane ready for the dash into the North. In the plane with him were Sue, her parents and near relatives.

There was a roar and a cloud of dust as the swift ship gathered speed down the runway. The tail lifted, and then the whole ship. And at that instant all the wisdom, all the resources and experience that mankind has accumulated since it first lifted its head and saw the horizon, came to focus on the small bit of suffering humanity behind the level-eyed pilot.

The passage to New Orleans was easy—only winds and dust to fight. At the Crescent City, the plane stopped briefly for fuel. But the newspapers had started to cooperate; a message had been flashed that flying conditions in the North were bad and growing steadily worse. From Baltimore came word that flying was "extremely hazardous," "landing practically impossible." Wedell said they would go on.

Flying low and fast, the ship came down through the clouds at Atlanta for more fuel. It had been rough, coming from New Orleans, Wedell admitted, but they would go on.

Danger of Ice

North of Atlanta there would be fog and snow to face, and in that plane only Wedell knew the menace of ice which forms on the wings. He only stopped to borrow an overcoat.

Word came that on the field at Baltimore the snow had melted into slush, then frozen, that all planes had been grounded, but still the ship with the sick baby coursed into the shivering blast of the worst storm that had lashed the Atlantic seaboard in the memory of veteran pilots.

The gray daylight faded. Under the roaring plane, faintly visible, lights in houses came on, then, a little later, they began to disappear as the groundlings, safe and warm, went to their easy beds. Their sleep was undisturbed by the plane which slashed a way through the screaming gale above them.

The ground-crew at Baltimore was ready. The city waited in the darkness with a fast car idling in preparation for the dash to the hospital. And shortly before two o'clock in the morning, the air-plane swept down from the dark sky onto the aching-white lighted field. The race was over. Sue Trammel had her toss-penny chance. She is expected to live. "It wasn't so much," said Wedell.

Perhaps not. But long after all the speed records he has achieved have been smashed and forgotten, after everything else about his life has faded into the mist, James Wedell will be remembered—he will be remembered for the flight he made to save the life of a baby.

Creators of New Words

Wilfred J. Funk, dictionary publisher and poet, has listed the ten modern Americans who have coined most of the new words that were first popularized on Broadway, and rapidly spread to Main Street, to become a part of the language of America. The ten names listed were: The late Sime Silverman, editor of *Variety;* H. L. Mencken, former editor of *The American Mercury;* the late T. A. D. Dorgan; columnists Damon Runyon, Arthur (Bugs) Baer, and Walter Winchell; Gelett Burgess; George Ade, author of "Fables in Slang"; Gene Buck, author of many of the lyrics that brightened the Follies; and the late Ring Lardner.

Mr. Funk admits that the chemists, engineers, and the medical researchers, as groups, create most new words, but he points out that these words are largely technical terms that never gain popular usage.

Silverman coined a real contribution when he wrote the famous *Variety* head-line descriptive of the financial crash of '29: "Wall Street Lays an Egg!" Mencken gets credit for "Yokel," "the Bible Belt," and "Yahwah." Winchell scored with his "Blessed eventing" and "ph-f-f-ft." Damon Runyon, noted "one-syllable author," added "mobster," "stir," and "turn on the heat" to our American idioms. Lardner left "You know me, Al" behind him, and Bugs Baer has given America the man whose ears looked "like the handles on a loving cup."

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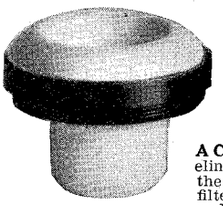

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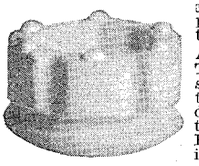

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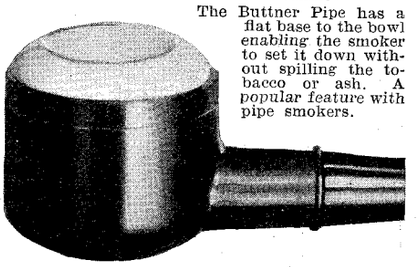

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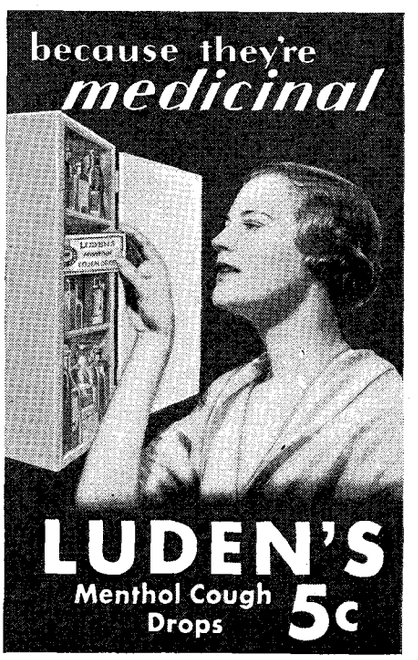

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Current Poetry

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This writer in the London *Times* would turn thoughts about aviation from "horrors of future warfare, tragic accidents, incredible speeds and distance" to "moments of peace and contemplation, something of the spiritual awareness of a cloudless night." It would be interesting to know if this were written by an airman:

ABOVE THE CLOUDS: AN AIRMAN'S TE DEUM

By F. M. F.

"'Now Faith again has birth.
Of all the astral gifts, this is the pride,
A simple faith, alas, too oft denied
Upon the sceptic earth.
For in the air, it follows that I must
Cast doubt aside, and gladly take on trust
Each bolt, strut, wire, the fabric on the wings,
And half a hundred unsubstantial things
The which to doubt were Death;
And so with every breath
And every wordless beauty of the sky
My soul, for very joy, proclaims God nigh—
With gathering force until
I feel, despite the vastness all around,
That not one sparrow falleth to the ground
Without Almighty will.
And all his words come true:
Eye hath not seen, nor tongue of man may speak,
These glorious meads, which God Himself may seek
To think on Love anew!'"

The recent conquest of the heights of Everest by air-plane calls forth this tribute in *Pasque Petals*, Aberdeen, South Dakota, that seems to associate itself naturally with the preceding. Yet from the author's sex one would not say an aviator wrote it, but you never can tell:

THE FLIGHT OVER MOUNT EVEREST

By Adeline M. Jenny

The Himalayas are piled at our feet, O Lord!
The very high peaks lie below us as sand—
The Himalayas, where gods of our youth were enthroned;
Whence Maruts swept down, sped by Indra, the storm-proud!
They all now have vanished like stuff of a dream,
Impregnable fortresses level as shadows.

Ah, where are the Maruts? Where Indra, the Dread One?
Where the Himalayas, our awe and our trembling?
They drop from our sight like scud of the sea floor;
They fade from our hearts like visions at dawn;
The bulwarks of Indra have been overridden;
The very high mountains are shorn of their might.

But Thou, O Eternal, art ever our challenge;
Each flight of our spirit but magnifies Thee;
Thou, Caller of Souls to tread the empyrean,
Art always our beacon on receding heights.
When, like Indra's bird, we sweep the wide heavens,
With caught breath we see Thee still leading us on;
Each far island universe shines with Thy secrets,
On the great curve of space we spell out Thy name;
And so, in the highest our groping hearts image,
We still must adore Thee, The Infinite One.

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Topics in Brief

THE tire manufacturers, at any rate, think well of rubber dollars.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

SEEMS the crooners don't read THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that even their best friends won't tell them.—*Macon Telegraph.*

LET'S make it 50-50. Let the sound-money men govern the quality of our money, and let the inflationists have their way about the quantity of it.—*San Diego Union.*

MAYBE the reason so many laws are passed is to allow for breakage. — *Charleston Gazette.*

MOST of the endurance records are held by persons who took fliers in stocks.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

PROFESSORS agree that the President speaks good English, and it is not amiss to point out that he also speaks better American.— *Omaha World-Herald.*

LOOK OUT FOR KIDNAPERS
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

IF the Government keeps on saying it with initials another thing that the country will need will be an auxiliary alphabet.—*Manchester Union.*

IF all the engineering triumphs mentioned by the manufacturers were combined in one car, wouldn't it be a humdinger?—*Tulsa World.*

CUBA, news dispatches tell us, can't raise money to pay her debts, but Cuba needn't expect too much publicity that way with all the competition she has.—*Lynchburg News.*

SOME of the wets are funny. After imbibing poor bootleg for years without complaint, they are now kicking like bay steers about poor whisky just because it is legal. —*Wichita Eagle.*

A MINIMUM of four children per family is the demand of the new Nazi Department for Enlightenment on Population Policy and Racial Hygiene. The "form fours" complex again.—*Punch (London).*

"AMONG industries now operating under the NRA are viscose extrusion, transparent materials converters, wooden insular pins and frésh-water pearl buttons." Why, recovery's in the bag.—*Detroit News.*

IT may be, as Prof. Irving Fisher, of rubber-dollar fame, says, that eleven college professors, two bankers and five foreign authorities are the only persons in the world who know the real meaning of money, but there are a good many others that know the real meaning of a lack of it.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE brain trust is now starting to provide the economic cloud with a silver lining. —*Indianapolis Star.*

THE agricultural adjustment act is to fix it so a bumper crop will not bump the farmer.—*Fredonia Herald.*

"ELECTRIFY All of U. S. Is Federal Proposal." The U. S. has been electrified by more than one Federal proposal in recent months.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

TAMMANY members, as Mr. LaGuardia took office: "Back to the wigwam, boys, there'll be no wampum!" — *Boston Globe.*

INSULL has decided to live in England now. Having decamped with the Yankee jack, he turns to the Union Jack.—*Dallas News.*

AFTER two Roosevelts have worked on it, would James Monroe be able to recognize the Monroe doctrine?—*Chicago Daily News.*

ONE criticism about currency seems to be that it isn't current enough.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

SAM INSULL is under the impression that he is "unpopular at home." And after the trouble we are taking to get him back again!—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

YOUTH has got out of hand, a writer says, because those in charge of directing its destiny "dozed at the wheel." Or, perhaps, slept at the switch.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

REFLECTING upon the World War and its aftermath of unpaid debts, we suggest as a slogan for the United States, "We won't go to war until war comes to us."—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

FLOCK of professors are experimenting with monkeys, trying to give them an education. It ought to be easy to get them to go through the higher branches.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

A POLL taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST as to radio preferences shows that crooners are disliked by 9,636 and liked by sixty-four, which would seem to indicate that sixty-four crooners voted.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

A WESTERN educator takes a firm stand against making children bring their lessons home from school. Now there's a chap that ought to be elected president of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Parents. —*Boston Herald.*

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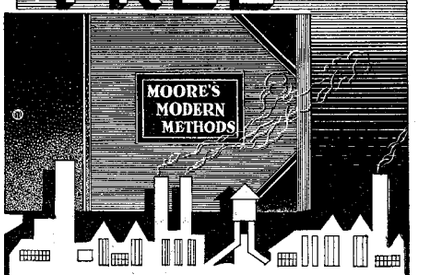

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The Week in Business Summarized

Not the Banks of Wall Street, But the Banks of the Potomac, Are Center of the Financial Stage as Industry Sustains the Increased Pace Set in December

By Endicott C. Rich

JANUARY is usually a month of irregularity in business, a month given over to stock-taking, to a restoring of energy spent in the feverish activity of the holidays, and to preparation for the always hoped-for spring boom. This year, this period of reorganization, for the first time, encounters the complications of a newly-met Congress.

That business, up to date, appears, nevertheless, to be sustaining the pace it gained in December, after weeks of hesitancy, is, therefore, an unusually good omen and one generally recognized by the various economic and financial advisory organizations, among which it is the published consensus that 1934 holds promise of sustained recovery.

These observers accord equally to the common sense of the American people and to the convincingly optimistic tenor of President Roosevelt's opening message to the Congress, credit for the steadying influence which business sentiment clearly reflects.

The President Confident

Mr. Roosevelt's words were not a mere catalog of achievement, altho he unmistakably manifested his satisfaction over the progress of the New Deal. This, he said, had brought the nation definitely into the process of recovery, with government credit fortified, an overwhelming majority of the banks sound, deposits guaranteed, millions back at work, child labor abolished, uniform standards of labor and pay established and a new ideal set up for management.

In the very opening lines of his address, Mr. Roosevelt served notice that the New Deal was to stand, that his procedure, through the instrumentalities set up by the National Recovery program, was not an expedient, but deliberate adherence to a fixed policy designed "to continue the restoration of our well-being, and, equally important, to build on the ruins of the past a new structure designed better to meet the problems of modern civilization.

"Now that we are definitely in the process of recovery," the President went on, "lines have been rightly drawn between those to whom this recovery means a return to the old methods—and the number of these people is few—and those for whom recovery means a reform of many old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking and, therefore, of many of our social and economic arrangements."

Here were words inviting interpretation as confirmation of the fears, to which Mark Sullivan, veteran Washington observer, was among the first to call attention: that the Recovery program was a social as well as an economic plan in which the collectivistic convictions of a Tugwell might find equal expression with the monetary enthusiasm of a Warren. Said Mr. Sullivan, recently:

"Among the questions that the New Year seers attempt to answer, the most fundamental is whether the country is being led out of an emergency or being led into the opening steps of a peaceful revolution."

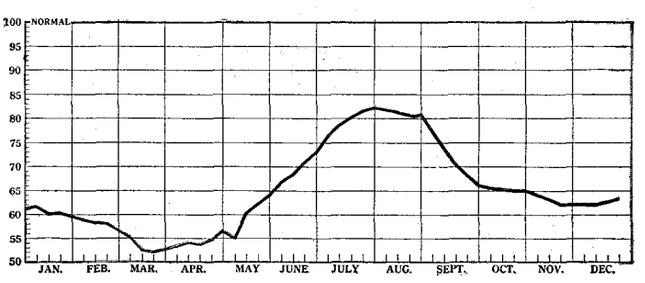
Business Nerves Steadier

Business, whose spokesmen had shuddered at the very thought suggested by Mr. Sullivan, appears to have taken the President's remarks in its stride, in the new, common-sense conviction, exemplified in its recent attitude toward governmental monetary policy, that it is still possible to do business and to leave money, and peaceful revolutions, in the hands of the Administration.

Walter Lippmann expressed the view of the man in the street when, after noting that our monetary policy had been so uncertain as to disturb confidence and to impede recovery, he suggested, nevertheless:

"But what can, I think, be maintained with a good deal of force is that at the year's end we were nearer to a sound monetary position than we were at the beginning, that in spite of the bewilderment and the speculation, we have better money to-day than we had twelve months ago."

Critics of the dollar, Mr. Lippmann pointed out, see that it is depreciated about 37 per cent. from its former gold value and are shocked and frightened accordingly. They do not seem to see that virtually all other currencies which are used in international trade are depreciated by approximately the same percentage so that a non-depreciated dollar would be abnormally valuable compared with these moneys.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the fourth week in December

Pointing out that the dollar is now in reasonable relationship with the other major currencies of the world and that "it will take a lot of proving to show that world trade, which has actually increased," was really hurt by the dollar's realinement, Mr. Lippmann demanded:

"Why such a relationship of approximate equality with our chief customers and competitors should be regarded as fantastic is rather hard to understand. I can understand why a currency which is radically out of alinement with other currencies should be suspect. But why the world should damn the dollar which is now approximately realined with its currencies, why it should be held to be dangerous to be nearer the old parity of exchange, is something the alarmists ought to explain."

His view is one to which many of the best known commentators on business and finance will subscribe. Within the last few weeks there has been apparent a steady growth of optimism and confidence among those who express views on the business situation, and this in spite of unsettling developments abroad.

The old year left much to be desired in connection with world relationships which the new year has done nothing as yet to correct. The delicacy of the disarmament situation between France and Germany, the continued uncertainty as to the grip of France on the gold standard, the virtual breakdown of the League of Nations, the reduction of German payments to foreign bond holders and the announced default by Cuba of interest on some of the Machado indebtedness; these were not incidents conducive to renewed confidence and increased business activity.

Curve Is Up

Yet The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business continued its upward movement for the latest week to be recorded, reaching a new high of 63.75 per cent. of normal. It was an earnest of the present assurance of business, a sentiment which Roger W. Babson recently expressed with characteristic vigor:

"I believe the NRA principle will continue—That is why, during this transition period, the center of the stage is not the banks of Wall Street but the banks of the Potomac. What happens in 1934 will be determined by Washington. Business in 1934 depends upon the character and intelligence of President Roosevelt and his Democratic Congress."

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19 "Understand" Money

At the request of the Consumers' Guild Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, compiled a list of nineteen men "who understand the real meaning of money."

Omitting to mention his own name, the list is: Prof. Harry G. Brown, University of Missouri; Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell University; Prof. F. A. Pearson, Cornell University; Prof. J. Harvey Rogers, Yale; Prof. Willford I. King, New York University; Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Warren M. Persons, of New York; Prof. Edwin M. Kemmerer, Princeton University; Prof. Cyril James, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard; Prof. Jacob Viner, University of Chicago; Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank; George LeBlanc, former vice-president in charge of foreign exchange of the Equitable Trust Company; Reginald McKenna, M. P., chairman of the Midland Bank, Ltd., of London; John Maynard Keynes, England; Cassel of Sweden; Frisch of Norway; Schultse and Gaevernitz of Germany.

By far the majority of the men on Professor Fisher's list are college professors, opposed to the older school of "sound money" advocated by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague. The list is, in fact, conspicuous by the omission of any member of this group headed by Professor Sprague, adviser to the Bank of England and, until recently, one of the monetary advisers to President Roosevelt, and Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, one of the most widely quoted authorities on financial and economic problems.

The list seems a break between the past school of economics, basing its theories on past principles, and the present group, believing that something may be learned from new ideas and experimenting, for conspicuous among the men on the list is Professor Warren, the champion of the gold purchasing plan of the present Administration and adviser to the President.

Comment on the list chosen by Professor Fisher considered his place among the group as suggested by the New York *Times:* "Modesty no doubt restrained Professor Fisher from including his own name on the list. Obviously, if the rules he seemed to follow in drawing up the list are valid, that a man to qualify must have unusual ideas about money, he belongs there. He has been at the forefront of the agitation for a changed monetary system."

Admitting that there are others who might have been included, Professor Fisher's neglect in considering Professor Sprague and Colonel Ayres on his list led the Cleveland *News* to conclude that Professor Fisher may not have been guided by true worth and value, but by personal preference, in his choice.

As a prophet of economic trends Professor Fisher's indorsement of the Dow Jones averages of the autumn of 1929 were recalled, and the following disastrous fall of the stock market.

The Consumers' Guild will follow up this list by sending a questionnaire on money to the men chosen by Professor Fisher, from which will be prepared a symposium.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

What Price American Royalty?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Our country is making general and frantic efforts to raise money. Isn't it strange that all our wise, superpatriots have overlooked the only sure and easy way? Let the government create an elaborate and comprehensive system of royalty, and sell patents of nobility to our wealthy for all the money that they will pay. The Americana Stupidicus would just trample each other down to buy these titles, and the prices they would pay would make the income-tax look like a battered old hat. To be effective and democratic this system would have to reach every little snobbish country town. Why, I know lots of people who would mortgage their prospects of paradise for money to buy a title. The effete European system should be avoided and entirely new names and titles should be invented. The invention of such names and titles could safely be left to Will Rogers and Irvin S. Cobb. You can lead the average American anywhere by pinning a ribbon or badge onto him. What would he do for a title? Let us go back to the primitive. Give the native what he wants, but make him pay for it. And me? What should be my reward for showing the way out? I am patriotic. I would not want to raid the United States treasury. Just a niche in the Hall of Fame would be ample reward for me.

A. J. McArthur, M.D.

Broken Bow, Nebraska.

"Needed: Another War"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—All the rumors of war and all the preparations for war appear as rather disturbing elements until we think of them as the means to an end.

"Will there be another war?" is almost a universal question. And why should there not be another war?

Yes, why not? At the least, one more is needed to do away with all the stupidity which leads to war.

We acquire an education in schools and colleges, but we only "learn" by experience. And the more bitter the experience the more thoroughly we learn.

Our civilization is still in the same stage as the child which hasn't had its fingers burned badly enough to have learned to stay away from a hot stove or a box of matches. The war which ended in 1918 was terrible only in comparison to previous wars. But not destructive enough to have taught us the uselessness of it. We are still a bunch of militant ants proud of our individual little ant-hills. Ready to tear and claw at other ants if they trespass or even appear to trespass.

The only hope the world has is to stage another conflict so terrible that at least half of our civilization is wiped out; of such duration and destructiveness that those who remain will be ready to decide it is about time to do away with such things as boundaries and jingoism and to make this world one of co-operation instead of competition.

G. J. Maastricht.

Oakland, Calif.

More About Nudism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I'd like to add my bit to the nudist argument. Nudism for health is just so much bunk. The sun will never change a bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied man or woman into an Adonis or a Venus.

As for the sun's rays being healthful, I've heard that specialists say the sun's direct rays are dangerous even to the most healthy people.

Nudism is just plain vulgarity.

Madison, Wis. L. H.

Who Set the Workers' Dead-line?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your December 23, 1933, issue—Mr. Pinckney E. West, Claymont, Delaware—"The Workers' Dead-line—A Protest."

Mr. West's splendid letter should be read by every one interested in age-limit. The ordinary young man graduates from college at about twenty-two years of age. If the dead-line ends at forty, he has delivered eighteen years of service to the Commonwealth, but it has taken twenty-two years to deliver a man to the Commonwealth capable of delivering eighteen years of service. This is economically wasteful.

It is about time the employers of the United States got a square deal regarding employment age. Frequently it has been said that forty is the age-limit: "We employ no one over forty years of age." The employers did not set the standard. It was set by large life insurance companies in group insurance for workers. They will insure by and large sundry workers for a stated low figure per person if the ages are between sixteen and thirty-nine, but if any one pops up who is over forty years old, the insurance rate goes up rapidly, and the insurance agent says, "Lop off those forty years old and above, and your rate will drop immediately."

Usually the group rate is paid half by the person insured and half by the employer. Of course the employer wants to cut his expenses as much as possible, so he lops the forty-year-old and older, and adopts a system of employing no one of forty or over. Who is at fault? Who started this crusade—the employer or the insurance company? Royal Mattice.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Plums in Plum Pudding

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The answer to Miss V. B. Jeffords's query as to why there are no plums in plum pudding is, there are! My Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary (1920) says so.

Page 598—Plum, n. 1. The edible fruit of a tree of the rose family. 2. A *raisin*, especially as used in cooking. 3. The best part of anything. Plum Pudding, a boiled pudding made with flour, suet, *raisins*, *currants*, spices, etc.

Page 208—Currant, n.1. A small, round, acid berry. 2. A small seedless *raisin*.

Teacher should have F. & W. New Standard Dictionary handy as the court did that referred to it for "Blind Pig" and sent the culprit to jail.

Pikeville, Ky. W. B. Jones.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—

In an old cook-book of 1797 a recipe is given for plumb pudding. It also appears several times in the literature of the country during the eighteenth century. The word "plumb" means "heavy," and of course a plum pudding is a heavy pudding. The modern recipe for plum pudding dates from King George I., and that recipe is now used by the present Royal Household in England.

There are many varieties of plum pudding. In Somersetshire it is called "Sunday Pudding." In Suffolk it is generally called "Sir Charles Rowley's Pudding." There is also a "Lord Barrington Plum Pudding," and "Berkeley Pudding," which was the favorite pudding of the Third Earl of Normanton.

There are slight variations in all the recipes, but the main items of suet, currants, raisins, flour and eggs are the same.

New York City. Orson Kilborn.

Praise for Diogenes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Just a line to tell you I am very pleased with your News and Comment From the National Capital, by Diogenes.

Your subscriber of long standing.

Berlin, N. H. Rev. Edmond Gelinas.

Once More: Pulaski's Nationality

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It may come to pass that some Hollander will claim Theodore Roosevelt for the Dutch! Mr. Sidlauskas, in The Literary Digest of December 23, 1933, claims that "as a matter of fact," Pulaski was a Lithuanian. The gentleman should read "The Making of Poland" by Bain (Putnam's). There he will find the facts which will settle the question and convince him that Casmir Pulaski, hero of the American Revolution, was a Pole and an ardent patriot.

Erie, Pa. Francis T. Nagorski.

IT WILL TAKE SOMETHING MORE THAN SILK HATS, BOYS
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Roosevelt As a Syncretist

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—President Roosevelt's amazing success in dealing with men and issues and securing the cooperation of hostile groups marks him as a master syncretist.

He has introduced a new method in political strategy and statecraft, a practical syncretism that marks the beginning of a new era in government which preserves the democratic system as more satisfactory and more efficient that Communism or Fascism.

He is able to work with others, and is therefore able to get others to work with him.

James W. Beckman.

Detroit, Mich.

Women Who Smoke and Drink

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There is evidence, in the letter of F. W. Allen, of the usual conflict of opinion between age and youth.

The fact that women smoke and drink now as much as the men merely proves the fact that the women of to-day are more companionable and broad-minded than those of the preceding generations. Their indulgence does them no more harm than it does to the men.

Mari Luis Hart.

Baltimore, Md.

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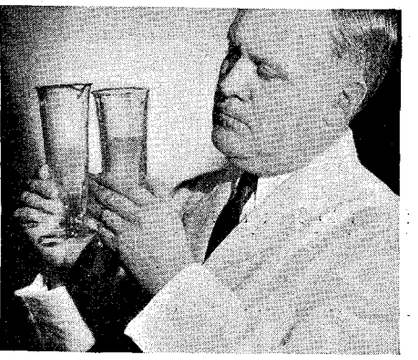
A GREAT NEW ADVANCE IN TREATING *Acid Indigestion*

For Fussy Stomachs Due to Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Gas . . . People Now Eat an Antacid Mint

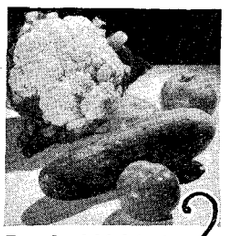
•

Avoid the Dangers of Strong, Caustic Alkalies

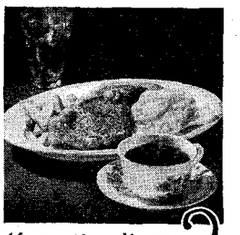


PEOPLE who suffer with distressing symptoms of acid indigestion such as heartburn, gas, sour stomach, a feeling of fullness after meals, can now take advantage of a greatly improved way to relieve these annoying conditions.

Many people heretofore have mixed up and drunk strong water soluble alkalies in an effort to get temporary relief. For a long time physicians have known that such alkalies taken in strong concentration had serious disadvantages. Alkalosis might eventually be caused, if the habit were kept up. Kidney trouble might be developed. And last but not least, soluble alkali taken into the stomach could change the normal state of the stomach juices, actually slowing up digestion, instead of helping it.



Even healthful fruits and vegetables may cause stomach distress due to acids and fermentations they contain.



After-eating distress may now be relieved without resorting to strong water soluble alkalies.

A new and effective kind of relief is found in a new antacid mint called TUMS. TUMS contain an antacid compound soluble only in the presence of acid. When the acid condition is corrected the remainder passes on undissolved, inert and without affecting the blood and kidneys. Thus TUMS act as a buffer, neutralizing the excess acid in the stomach but not changing it into an alkaline condition. They do not retard digestion and are far safer than soluble alkalies, as they produce no irritation.

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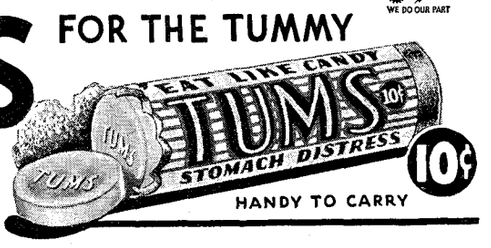

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The Spice of Life

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Save the Fluff.—"So you run a duck farm. Business picking up?"

"No; picking down."—*Legion Weekly.*

Dinosaur Egg.—KITCHENETTE—"I gave the professor a large slice of layer cake for his lunch."

HUMIDORCAS—"We all wondered where he got the geologic specimen he was lecturing on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*"

Giving It the Works.—MAUD—"So Jack said that I had a skin one loves to touch."

MARIE—"Not exactly, dear; he said you had a skin you love to retouch."—*Boston Transcript.*

Might Punch a Time Clock.—Credulous Tillie says she doesn't know how long she was engaged to her last boy friend because she forgot to look at her watch.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Queensberry Rules.—MAGISTRATE (in English court)—"They say you browbeat your wife shamefully."

THE ACCUSED—"I never browbeat her, your worship, I landed on her jaw."—*Answers.*

When the Boss Winked.—"I understand that the boss's son started at the foot of the ladder and worked up." "Oh, yeh! But the ladder was stepped on an upper floor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ducking Into Dreamland.—

"What is your view of kissing?"
I asked a flapper wise.
Said she: "I haven't any,
I always shut my eyes."
—*E. R. in the Boston Transcript.*

Referred to Dr. Sprague.—"Have you gone very deeply into the valuation of the dollar?"

"On that point," said Cactus Joe, "we're conservative, figuring that a dollar buys one white chip, same as it always did."—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Or Try a Mask.—He was an old and not very handsome widower.

"You are the sixth girl to whom I have proposed without avail."

"Well," said the girl, kindly, "maybe if you wear one when making your seventh proposal you'll have better luck."—*The Tatler.*

Rock of Ages.—"What is the mortar board I hear mentioned so often?" asked the little girl.

"I'll try to explain," said Miss Cayenne, "altho it is a slightly complicated matter. A mortar board carried by a builder often has cement on top and worn by a college professor often has concrete under it."—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Neutral Toward Dad.—"So you want to become my son-in-law?"

"Er—not exactly. I only wanted to marry your daughter."—*Dagens Nyheter.*

Ancient Sage.—"Hey, mister, do you know enough about football to act as referee?"

"Mon, I know enough about football not to."—*Dublin Opinion.*

THE BOSS: "I wish you wouldn't look so worried, Jones; you've put us to the expense of having the auditors in for nothing at all."

—H. W. Bennett in *The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia)

Good Clock Watcher.—"Are you looking for work, my man?"

"Not necessarily—but I'd like a job."—*Boston Transcript.*

Acid Test.—CLERK—"Styptic pencil, sir? Fine when you cut yourself shaving.

CUSTOMER—"How is it on a salary cut?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Made of Sterner Stuff.—In a wedding write-up it is customary to say the bride was led to the altar, but it is not recorded down here in southern Indiana that a bride ever pulled back.—*J. Roy in the Chicago Daily News.*

Another Injustice to Bossy.—Now they say a cow didn't start the Chicago fire. Ed Scanlon says the first thing we know they'll be claiming one didn't jump over the moon.—*Phil H. Armstrong in the Florida Times-Union.*

Hand Him a Toothpick.—

A Boston boy went out to Yuma
And there he encountered a puma—
And later they found
Just a spot on the ground,
And a puma in very good huma.
—*D. D. in the Boston Transcript.*

Boiling Oil Okay.—Ad in English paper: "He's probably dead now, but if not, I should like the motor-cyclist who cut in between my car and a coach near Pothill on Sunday to know that his survival owes nothing to my good wishes."—*Boston Transcript.*

Should Carry a Rabbit's Foot.—MRS. X. (arriving home)—"I've been making a round of calls, and I've been so unfortunate."

MR. X.—"What, everybody out?"

MRS. X.—"No, everybody in."—*London Opinion.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Chance to Wear the Pants.—Dorothy Dix Discusses Life. What Shall the Girl Do Whose Finance Suddenly Turned Nudist?—*Atlanta paper.*

How Congressmen Get That Way.—Victor Berger also died several years ago. Berger subsequently served in Congress.—*Tampa paper.*

New Brand in Texas.—Among the guests present were John N. Garner, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. C——, lumberman of east Texas and other extinguished people.—*Sabinal (Tex.) paper.*

Watch Your Step.—Through a regrettable error last month, we credited General "Stonewall" Jackson with destroying Atlanta during the Civil War. The city was captured by General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Through a typographical mis-execution the same story placed Miami on the west coast of Florida.—*Michigan paper.*

What, No Purple?—Real Imported Kid Gloves. Fashioned of soft sins. Choice of black or brown.—*Connellsville (Pa.) paper.*

Pass the Ketchup.—Boy Scouts will help with eating the children, and two firemen will be on hand to assist.—*Eugene (Ore.) paper.*

Takes Knack.—He is reported to be getting along fine, but it will be some time before he will be able to walk on his leg.—*Hammond (Wis.) paper.*

Give Her the Belt.—BOONEVILLE, IND.—The title of "Biggest midget on earth" is claimed by Miss Leota J——. She is 40 inches tall and weighs 2800 pounds.—*San Francisco paper.*

Nobody Home.—

ROBBER CRACKS
VICTIM'S SKULL
GETS NO LOOT
—*Abilene paper.*

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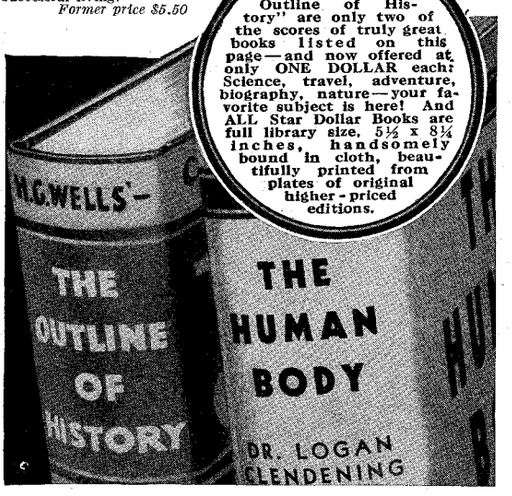

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